

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	26 Tipperah	Aug. 9th	5.67	Very satisfactory weather on the whole, though heavier rain is required in the north.	It is difficult to say exactly how far the rain fall has benefited the crops. The probable result is extremely satisfactory.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 2nd	7.03	Almost incessant rain and foggy mornings.	Good.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 2nd	2.25	Rainy and cloudy almost throughout the week.	Ploughing and sowing still going on. Prospects good. The jooms in the hills flourishing.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 12th*	9.32	Seasonable weather; heavy rain for the last four days.	Bhadoi crops almost entirely destroyed. Dhan crops, especially in the low lands, reported to have been injured by floods. Extent of loss under inquiry.	Cholera prevalent throughout the district and very bad in Behar.
	29 Gya	" 9th	1.86	Cool, with growing showers daily.	Bhadoi crop has been somewhat injured, but not destroyed. The transplanting of rice is going on everywhere.	Sickness less.
	30 Shahabad	" 9th	2.07	Cloudy and rainy	Bhadoi crop promising except in Sassecran where it has suffered much from the late rains. Anglany paddy being transplanted.	Cholera still prevalent in the outlying villages and Sassecran. Some subsided.
	31 Tirhoot	" 9th	2.33	Hot and cloudy	Bhadoi crops generally promise well, but dhan is very backward; the young dhan is drying up for want of rain; an early and copious rainfall is very much wanted, especially in the north and north-east of the district.	
	32 Sarun	" 9th	1.19	First four days warm, the last three days cloudy with occasional showers. Prevailing wind east.	Rain general throughout the district. Crops all coming on well. The manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) is going on, and will in most of the factories be completed within a fortnight. Paddy seedlings are being transplanted. More rain wanted still for paddy.	Cholera in the town continues and is slightly on the increase. Small-pox decreasing.
	33 Champaran	" 9th	1.33	Cloudy and rainy. East winds.	Prospects of crops continue favorable; paddy seedlings being transplanted; manufacture of indigo going on briskly. More rain required.	Cholera reported in the south of the district.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 9th	2.74	Seasonable	The crops on highlands, though late, are very good; the bhadoi crops on inundated dearah lands has little chance of being gathered; other crops excellent. Sub-divisional reports satisfactory.	
	35 Bhauulpore	" 12th*	3.76	Good rain	Report from south very good, from north accounts much improved. Bhadoi within reach of Ganges destroyed by flood.	General health good.
	36 Purneah	" 9th	1.57	Showery	Unless heavy rain falls soon the Anglany crop in the north will be a failure. It is better in the south, but more rain is wanted. The bhadoi has failed in the north.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day.

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ORISSA.		1873.				
38	Cuttack	Aug. 12th	Heavy rain throughout the district.	General prospects of crops good.	
39	Pooree	" 2nd	0.84	Cloudy, with moderate rain.	Weeding and transplanting going on in the sarad fields. Beali fields are being weeded. Sugarcane and mandia crops appear promising. More rain much wanted. Khurda.—Sarad paddy crops appear very flourishing. Transplanting of paddy being busily put in progress. Favorable season for mandia and other miscellaneous crops.	
40	Balasore	" 9th	4.48	Cloudy, with frequent heavy showers.	Flourishing. Beali rice is in ear in many places in Bhadruck sub-division.	
BHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazarcebaugh	" 9th	5.05	Rain plentiful throughout the district. Weather cloudy, with easterly wind.	Bhadoi crop has suffered in some parts from excessive rain, but with fine weather now for a short time there would not be much cause of complaint. The rice crop promises to be first-rate.	Cases of small-pox and cholera in all parts of the district and in Hazarcebaugh itself.
42	Lohardugga	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
43	Singbhoom	" 2nd	4.72	Seasonable. Abundance of rain all over the district.	Very favorable. All apprehensions entirely removed. Ploughing of the uplands and transplanting proceeding actively.	A few deaths reported from thanahs Ghatsila, Baharagora, and Kokepara in Dalbhoom.
44	Maunbhoom	" 9th	3.35	Cloudy, with light showers daily.	Prospects of all crops good.	Cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 2nd	5.67	Weather seasonable; rain daily throughout the week.	Cutting and dhan still continues. The late rain has brightened the prospects of the winter rice crops and done good to other crops.	
46	Kamroop	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
47	Durrung	" 2nd	2.88	Sultry; hot nights and mornings; very little (easterly) breeze.	The ryots are all busy planting paddy. Tea planting prospects continue favorable.	Cattle disease prevalent.
48	Nowgong	" 2nd	7.62	Seasonable weather during the week, with heavy showers at night.	The aus crop has been cut and gathered in. The salee crop doing well. Very suitable weather for tea operations.	Cattle murrain almost died out. One or two solitary cases reported. Death from cholera reported in the Deo-goree mouzah, but by latest accounts it was not spreading.
	Jeehaugor	" 2nd	0.26	Fair. Maximum temperature, 90.2 in shade.	The sowings for the dhan crops progress but slowly, and are more backward than last season.	The ryots have sustained a great loss in cattle.
50	Luckimpore	" 2nd	1.60	With the exception of two days, the week was comparatively cool for the season; the rain fall light. At North Luckimpore weather cooler, rain in the morning, rest of the day generally cloudy.	Alao rice crops almost in, and has been very fine in most parts. Other crops promise well.	Cholera has disappeared, and the general health is good.
	Saga Hills	July 26th	3.83	Most seasonable throughout the district.	Satisfactory reports from all parts of the district.	

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ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Aug. 2nd	2.18	The weather has been heavy throughout the hills, with the exception of Shillong, where, owing to the sheltered position, the fall of rain is always moderate.	Crops are doing well.	
53	Garó Hills	„ 2nd	2.85	Fair amount of rain during the week. Weather cool.	Prospects of crops continue good. Garos cutting their dhan, which promises to be a fair one.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873.	Rain from 27th to 2nd Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1.74	7.55	36.53	2nd August.	
		Cutwa ...	6.33	6.88	25.14	ditto.	
		Culina ...	1.42	7.41	25.20	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood ...	1.79	6.62	31.35	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	Raneegunge ...	2.78	5.22	24.69	ditto.	
		Jahanabad ...	2.28	4.34	23.70	ditto.	
		Rancoorah ...	1.70	4.96	28.58	ditto.	
		Beerbhoom ...	1.77	6.06	32.11	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	1.30	3.69	34.89	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	3.32	4.37	32.87	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	0.87	5.07	31.47	ditto.	
		Contai ...	Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2.28	1.40	24.06	ditto.
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	3.08	1.52	28.27	ditto.	
Serampore ...		1.65	6.87	27.07	ditto.		
Howrah ...		1.60	7.31	30.50	ditto.		
Howrah ...		1.60	8.50	31.18	ditto.		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
PASCHIM.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	1.50	2.40	23.93	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	1.46	6.86	26.68	ditto.	
		Alipore... { Dispensary	1.73	7.76	28.22	ditto.	
		{ Jail ...	1.50	7.69	27.28	ditto.	
	Nuddes	Russaerhaut ...	1.79	7.20	28.64	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	Not rec.	7.97	21.48	ditto.	Not received 20th to 26th July.
		Diamond Harbour...	1.50	2.38	29.99	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	3.91	6.41	33.87	ditto.	
	Jessore	Satkhherah ...	1.30	6.08	28.42	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	2.73	7.24	31.90	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.90	10.93	28.79	ditto.	
		Kishnaghur ...	0.96	10.92	29.97	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad	Bongong ...	1.61	5.58	23.77	ditto.	
		Mohorpoore ...	1.60	6.78	29.40	ditto.	
		Choodaungah ...	0.75	5.10	23.67	ditto.	
		Kooshtea ...	0.66	8.04	25.97	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Rainaghat ...	0.58	4.40	19.18	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	1.37	4.90	25.54	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	2.03	7.15	34.71	ditto.	
		Khoolneah ...	1.30	6.29	36.63	ditto.	
	Dinapore	Jenadah ...	1.50	3.54	24.12	ditto.	
		Bazirhaut ...	1.43	7.01	34.54	ditto.	
		Magoorah ...	0.66	2.47	28.32	ditto.	
		Ranporehaut ...	0.57	4.27	16.78	ditto.	
	Bograh	Ranporehaut ...	0.59	7.43	17.32	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad ...	1.49	2.11	13.79	ditto.	
		Junzipore ...	0.54	2.74	19.90	ditto.	
		Azimungo ...	0.96	5.95	19.91	ditto.	
	Pubna	Lakolla ...	0.31	3.30	24.62	ditto.	From 1st February.
		Dinapore ...	1.05	1.77	29.04	ditto.	
		Maldah ...	0.67	2.99	13.43	ditto.	
		Rajshahye ...	0.28	3.47	18.16	ditto.	
	Rangpore	Natore ...	0.62	4.78	23.81	ditto.	
		Rangpore ...	0.76	1.11	27.52	ditto.	
Bhowanungo ...		3.60	6.95	27.69	ditto.		
Titalya ...		1.57	5.21	50.95	ditto.		
Cooch Behar.	Bograh ...	0.56	2.17	20.79	ditto.		
	Pubna ...	0.69	10.30	30.89	ditto.		
	Serajungo ...	0.80	5.15	21.85	ditto.		
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	36.40	30th June.	
Cooch Behar Tributary	{ Hospital ...	1.62	4.16	48.74	2nd August.		
	Julpigoree ...	2.61	2.07	55.65	ditto.		
	Falacotta ...	2.94	0.72	73.02	ditto.		
	Bodah ...	4.33	2.64	45.10	ditto.		
EASTERN DISTRICTS.	Cooch Behar ...	7.78	1.91	87.65	ditto.		
	Bhutan Dooars ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	92.62	19th July.		
	Dacca	Dacca ...	1.87	9.02	41.93	2nd August.	
		{ Hospital ...	2.37	10.43	37.08	ditto.	
Moonshegunge ...		0.65	8.57	42.50	ditto.		
Manickgunge ...		0.24	5.13	26.25	ditto.		
Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	0.50	3.90	28.12	ditto.		
	Goalundo ...	0.16	Not rec.	19.31	26th July.		
	Burrisaul ...	1.53	7.68	34.69	2nd August.		
	Perozepore ...	1.70	6.00	35.33	ditto.		
Backergunge	Madaripore ...	0.88	7.38	37.16	ditto.		
	Patookhally ...	2.86	10.18	57.10	ditto.		
	Dowlat Khan ...	3.25	14.50	52.42	ditto.		
	Mymensing ...	2.74	2.77	40.37	ditto.		
Sylhet	Jamulpore ...	4.51	3.27	30.96	ditto.		
	Atteah ...	1.77	7.57	30.61	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge ...	3.56	5.89	42.50	ditto.		
	Sylhet ...	6.12	7.83	52.14	ditto.		
Cachar	Cachar ...	6.93	7.05	70.47	ditto.		
	Hylakandy ...	4.26	Not rec.	52.84	26th July.		
	Koyah ...	4.22	4.84	50.84	2nd August.		
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	2.50	13.10	52.00	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	{ Jail ...	2.46	12.10	52.96	ditto.		
	Cox's Bazar ...	3.50	Not rec.	87.77	26th July.		
	Noakhally ...	4.02	12.05	70.05	2nd August.		
	Comillah ...	1.41	4.15	41.36	ditto.		
Tipperah	Brahmanbariah ...	1.13	3.47	46.81	ditto.		
	Rungamatee Hill ...	2.58	7.03	39.64	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah ...	1.90	2.25	31.25	ditto.		

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					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.47	6.79	17.77	2nd August.	
		Behar	1.81	1.35	9.82	ditto.	
		Barh	0.44	5.24	17.00	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail	4.30	Not rec.	16.36	26th July.	
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment	4.30	8.00	21.75	2nd August.	
		Gya	0.69	13.57	22.22	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0.47	14.39	29.87	ditto.	
		Arunabad	1.10	Not rec.	14.90	26th July.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	0.81	11.94	28.89	2nd August.	
		Arrah	1.75	0.48	23.81	ditto.	
Sasseram		3.06	10.50	28.40	ditto.		
Buxar		1.60	4.35	12.53	ditto.		
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Tirhoot	Bhuboonah	0.30	9.02	27.07	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	1.69	4.99	19.10	ditto.	
		Durbhanga	1.38	0.85	13.44	ditto.	
		Hajepore	1.51	6.27	21.89	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhubani	1.80	0.83	17.22	ditto.	
		Seetamaree	0.40	6.00	24.60	ditto.	
		Tajpore	1.16	2.68	18.33	ditto.	
		Chuprah	1.27	5.83	21.98	ditto.	
	Chumprun	Sewan	3.22	8.35	22.81	ditto.	
		Moteehari	2.40	6.31	28.73	ditto.	
Bettiah		0.50	2.22	23.84	ditto.		
Monghyr		3.33	7.33	19.68	ditto.		
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Monghyr	Begoesera	1.03	4.84	15.79	ditto.	
		Jainoie	1.79	10.06	29.97	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	2.53	4.10	18.34	ditto.	
		Sopool	1.17	3.00	14.11	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah	0.99	2.10	17.74	ditto.	
		Banka	2.79	3.77	22.88	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	0.92	1.77	12.02	ditto.	
		Purneah	1.37	3.54	22.51	ditto.	
	Purneah	Kishengunge	4.30	2.76	27.35	ditto.	
		Arrareah	1.18	1.90	19.40	ditto.	
Deoghur		4.03	9.36	30.06	ditto.		
Jamtara		2.30	9.00	20.47	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmahal	0.10	2.10	13.18	ditto.		
	Pakour	1.48	5.61	13.50	ditto.		
	Nya-Doomka	3.17	8.87	30.16	ditto.		
	Godda	0.20	4.40	16.43	ditto.		
ORISSA.							
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	2.10	2.80	16.80	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	2.44	3.10	19.02	ditto.	
		Jalipore	9.00	2.70	18.70	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	1.80	1.90	25.10	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jugutimpore	3.23	2.85	18.12	ditto.	
		Fulso Point	2.80	4.45	22.20	ditto.	
		Pooree	4.07	0.92	17.40	ditto.	
		Khurdah	7.24	2.05	23.10	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	4.00	2.07	23.93	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	2.51	3.37	15.04	ditto.	
Jellasore		2.13	4.61	26.39	ditto.	From 1st April.	
Sorah		2.76	3.93	15.94	ditto.	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	1.62	2.09	13.43	ditto.	ditto.
		Mehals					
		Sambalpore		Not rec.	14.00	12th July.	
				Not rec.			
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh { Jail	0.96	13.16	31.30	2nd August.	
		Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	0.69	14.14	31.05	ditto.	
		Pachumbha	0.88	8.60	31.23	ditto.	
		Ranchee	1.93	5.27	24.99	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Loharduggah	1.95	7.67	24.85	ditto.	
		Singbhoom	2.13	5.15	23.27	ditto.	
Purulia		1.49	6.87	27.65	ditto.		
Gobindpore		1.80	8.44	29.41	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	1.69	5.67	53.54	ditto.	
		Dhobree	4.20	6.40	68.97	ditto.	
		Gowhaty	2.11	2.23	37.41	ditto.	
		Burpettah	3.03	6.18	54.89	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpur	7.08	Not rec.	49.45	20th July.	
		Munkledye	1.28	ditto	43.14	ditto.	
		Nowgong	6.43	5.41	51.75	2nd August.	
		Seebaugor	1.46	Not rec.	51.25	20th July.	
	Seebaugor	Golachat	10.42	ditto	51.22	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	5.01	ditto	40.20	ditto.	
Nazcerah		1.26	ditto	50.06	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	4.61	ditto	62.50	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	8.48	ditto	69.80	ditto.	
		Suddya	1.55	ditto	47.86	ditto.	
		Samooogoodting	4.46	ditto	30.19	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	1.37	ditto	32.35	ditto.	
		Jaowai	2.86	ditto	50.90	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee	17.40	ditto	188.04	ditto.	
		Tura	6.97	2.85	61.03	2nd August.	
	Garohills	Bonares	1.11	9.87	20.94	ditto.	
		Akyab	4.40	20.60	123.30	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 3rd	10	29.662	29.690	86.2	81.9	82	S E	...	0.13	K	
	16	16	29.615	29.563	85.0	81.5	85	E	...	...	K	d
	4th	10	29.690	29.608	89.0	81.5	81	E by S	...	...	K	scuds.
	16	16	29.468	29.486	90.0	84.0	76	E S E	...	0.07	K	
	5th	10	29.657	29.575	83.7	81.0	88	E	...	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.457	29.475	81.7	81.0	84	E S E	...	0.06	K	
	6th	10	29.579	29.597	79.5	78.5	95	S	...	0.05	...	o, r
	16	16	29.630	29.548	83.8	80.0	83	S	...	0.34	...	o
	7th	10	29.664	29.682	84.0	78.0	91	S by W	...	...	...	o
	16	16	29.590	29.608	83.5	81.0	89	S	...	0.05	...	o
	8th	10	29.724	29.742	83.0	79.0	83	S by W	...	...	S	
	16	16	29.659	29.677	86.0	81.0	79	S by W	...	...	S	
	9th	10	29.753	29.771	83.7	81.7	91	S S W	...	...	...	o, scuds.
	16	16	29.663	29.681	85.3	82.3	87	S	...	...	...	o
	Aug. 3rd	10	29.659	29.685	84	81	79	E	5.7	0.10	N	t, p, v
	16	16	29.615	29.551	89	82	73	S E	14.3	...	KS	b, v, scuds.
	4th	10	29.569	29.575	89	81	69	N E	6.0	...	N	b
	16	16	29.482	29.488	86	81	79	S E	13.8	0.10	N	b, u, v
SAGOR ISLAND.	5th	10	29.532	29.538	84	80	83	E	9.4	0.10	N	b, p, u
	16	16	29.436	29.442	86	80	75	E S E	11.3	0.20	N	b, p, u
	6th	10	29.590	29.590	81	79	91	S S W	16.3	1.50	N	o, r
	16	16	29.540	29.544	83	80	87	S	16.5	0.40	N	o
	7th	10	29.679	29.685	81	79	91	S S W	13.6	0.80	N	d, o, p
	16	16	29.599	29.605	85	81	83	S W	7.6	...	N	o, v
	8th	10	29.748	29.754	85	78	82	S W	10.8	0.10	N	d, o, p
	16	16	29.669	29.675	86	82	83	S	13.3	...	N	o, v
	9th	10	29.768	29.774	86	83	87	S W	18.5	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	16	16	29.689	29.695	85	83	91	S	17.3	...	N	o, scuds.
	Aug. 3rd	10	29.651	29.713	85	79	75	N E	1.7	...	K	b
	16	16	29.629	29.623	81	77	82	E S E	3.3	...	KS	u, t
	4th	10	29.654	29.648	85	80	79	E N E	2.5	0.10	C, CS	v
	16	16	29.429	29.521	85	81	83	S W	5.3	...	K, KS	u, t
	5th	10	29.581	29.673	85	78	71	E S E	5.5	0.20	K, CK	b, o
	16	16	29.502	29.594	84	78	75	S S E	10.8	...	KS	u
	6th	10	29.693	29.748	79	77	90	E S E	8.8	0.10	N	d, p, g
	16	16	29.594	29.687	79	77	90	E S E	9.1	0.40	KS	p, g
	7th	10	29.698	29.701	81	79	91	S E	6.2	0.40	KS, K	p, g
	16	16	29.618	29.711	80	78	91	S E	7.3	0.70	K, KS	p, g
	8th	10	29.726	29.820	77	76	95	S E	5.3	2.30	N	r, g
	16	16	29.693	29.786	78	77	95	S E	6.1	0.50	N	d, g
	9th	10	29.777	29.870	83	79	87	E S E	2.5	0.10	K, KS	p, g
	16	16	29.695	29.788	80	78	91	W S W	11.4	0.10	N	d, p, u
MADRAS.	Aug. 2nd	10	29.787	29.817	83	76	71	S W by S	8	0.10	...	o
	16	16	29.695	29.725	81	74	79	S by W	6	0.04	...	o
	3rd	10	29.813	29.843	80	75	78	S W	5	0.71	...	o
	16	16	29.704	29.734	83	75	67	S W	10	...	...	o, r
	4th	10	29.772	29.802	82	74	65	W S W	11	0.07	...	o
	16	16	29.614	29.644	88	77	68	W by S	3	...	...	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.713	29.743	83	76	71	W by S	8	0.16	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.607	29.637	87	76	68	W by N	7	...	...	cloudy.
	6th	10	29.790	29.820	87	75	65	W by S	7	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.664	29.694	86	78	68	S S E	8	...	...	c
	7th	10	29.851	29.881	87	76	68	W by S	9	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.736	29.766	88	78	62	N E by N	8	...	...	c
	8th	10	29.870	29.900	90	78	56	W by S	9	...	...	c
	16	16	29.756	29.786	90	78	56	E by N	9	...	...	c
	Aug. 3rd	10	29.553	29.635	84	80	83	N N E	3.1	0.30	CK, N, C	
	16	16	29.445	29.527	87	81	76	S	3.3	...	CK, N	p
	4th	10	29.490	29.572	86	80	76	N	0.9	0.20	K, N, C	
	16	16	29.377	29.459	86	80	75	E N E	6.8	...	C, K, N	p
	5th	10	29.437	29.519	86	80	75	N N E	3.8	1.50	CK, N, C	
	16	16	29.345	29.428	80	78	91	N N E	3.3	...	N	p
	6th	10	29.618	29.601	82	77	78	W S W	2.7	1.60	CK, N, C	
	16	16	29.448	29.531	79	76	86	E	4.2	...	K, N	r
	7th	10	29.599	29.682	81	78	86	S S W	0.8	1.50	K, N, C	
	16	16	29.533	29.615	84	79	79	W S W	3.0	...	K, N, C	
	8th	10	29.676	29.759	82	79	87	S S W	1.2	0.10	C N	
	16	16	29.584	29.666	87	79	68	S S W	7.0	...	K, CK, C	
	9th	10	29.716	29.798	87	81	76	W S W	5.4	...	C, CK	
	16	16	29.647	29.730	78	75	86	S S W	7.5	...	N	p
CUTTACK.	Aug. 3rd	10	29.692	29.713	85	80	79	S	0.2	...	...	b, g
	16	16	29.585	29.606	83	80	87	S	3.3	...	...	g
	4th	10	29.628	29.649	84	79	79	S S E	1.3	1.90	...	b, g
	16	16	29.541	29.563	81	79	91	S E	4.5	...	...	d
	5th	10	29.673	29.695	81	77	95	S S E	2.9	1.70	...	g
	16	16	29.608	29.628	79	77	90	S	3.8	0.80	...	p
	6th	10	29.797	29.819	75	75	100	S	4.1	3.00	...	r
	16	16	29.688	29.720	78	78	100	S E	1.8	1.50	...	r
	7th	10	29.792	29.814	80	78	91	S S W	1.1	1.10	...	d
	16	16	29.727	29.749	81	80	95	S	1.3	...	...	p
	8th	10	29.812	29.834	80	78	91	S W	1.3	0.70	...	p, g
	16	16	29.758	29.780	76	76	95	N N E	8.3	2.40	...	r
	9th	10	29.894	29.916	80	78	91	S	1.6	1.60	...	d, g, t
	16	16	29.894	29.916	82	80	91	S	8.3	...	...	d, g
ARAB.	Aug. 3rd	10	29.692	29.713	85	80	79	S	0.2	...	...	b, g
	16	16	29.585	29.606	83	80	87	S	3.3	...	...	g
	4th	10	29.628	29.649	84	79	79	S S E	1.3	1.90	...	b, g
	16	16	29.541	29.563	81	79	91	S E	4.5	...	...	d
	5th	10	29.673	29.695	81	77	95	S S E	2.9	1.70	...	g
	16	16	29.608	29.628	79	77	90	S	3.8	0.80	...	p
	6th	10	29.797	29.819	75	75	100	S	4.1	3.00	...	r
	16	16	29.688	29.720	78	78	100	S E	1.8	1.50	...	r
	7th	10	29.792	29.814	80	78	91	S S W	1.1	1.10	...	d
	16	16	29.727	29.749	81	80	95	S	1.3	...	...	p
	8th	10	29.812	29.834	80	78	91	S W	1.3	0.70	...	p, g
	16	16	29.758	29.780	76	76	95	N N E	8.3	2.40	...	r
	9th	10	29.894	29.916	80	78	91	S	1.6	1.60	...	d, g, t
	16	16	29.894	29.916	82	80	91	S	8.3	...	...	d, g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.

August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles	In.		
Aug. ...	1st	29.576	88.0	80.0	139.0	81.8	79.9	78.6	0.91	SS WSE, & SSE	1.2	77.4	0.74	☾	Overcast and Stratoni. Slight rain at intervals
	2nd	641	80.5	79.0	139.8	82.5	80.3	78.8	.89	SE & ESE	...	178.9	0.08	...	Overcast & cumuli. Thunder between 2 & 3 P.M. Light rain at 12½ A.M. 1½, 2½ & 3½ P.M.
	3rd	617	89.5	78.6	145.0	83.6	80.5	78.3	.85	SSE & SE	...	97.0	0.19	...	Cumuli & cirri. Thunder at 4½ & 5½ P.M. Lightning between 7 & 8 P.M. Slight rain at 4½ A.M. 3 & 4 P.M.
	4th	551	92.0	80.5	141.0	84.5	81.0	78.5	.83	SSE, SE & E by S	0.8	72.4	0.07	...	Cirri & cumuli. Thunder at 4½ P.M. Light rain 3½ & 4½ P.M.
	5th	521	85.5	80.0	139.0	82.3	80.1	78.6	.80	SE & E	0.6	154.8	0.11	...	Stratoni & cumuli. After 9 A.M. Light rain after intervals.
	6th	560	84.2	79.5	...	81.2	79.6	78.5	.92	SE & S	1.9	230.5	0.34	...	Overcast and Stratoni. Slight rain after intervals from 2 A.M., to 1½ P.M.
	7th	625	83.5	80.0	...	81.8	79.6	78.4	.91	S & SSE	...	170.0	0.05	...	Cirro-cumuli & overcast. Light rain at 5½ 6½, 10 & 11 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.90
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	1.52
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.88
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.57
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August	...	27.38
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	41.33

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 11th August 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,81,110	1,26,011 14 9	11,551 1 10	4,83,252 30	2,32,102 9 6	21,276 1 5	32,827 3 3
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	98 7 2	9 0 6	.....	181 5 3	16 12 5	25 12 11
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	2,89,023	3,47,392 15 0	31,844 7 1	15,51,703 20	6,96,947 7 9	63,886 17 0	95,731 4 1
Total for 4 weeks	3,90,138	4,73,404 13 9	43,395 8 11	20,34,956 10	9,29,050 1 3	85,162 18 5	128,558 7 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,945	1,06,065 13 8	9,722 14 1	4,75,386 0	2,27,369 13 8	20,842 4 9	30,564 18 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	82 13 10	7 11 11	.....	177 10 1	16 5 8	23 17 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,78,833	4,30,525 8 8	39,492 6 10	18,67,460 10	9,12,054 1 10	83,604 19 3	123,097 6 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,486	8,050 14 6	703 0 0	28,155 20	9,827 0 0	900 17 2	1,093 17 2
Or per mile of railway ...	...	38 11 4	3 11 0	...	43 15 6	4 0 7	7 11 7
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	11,288	21,640 12 0	2,258 14 8	1,13,878 80	32,701 15 0	2,997 13 7	5,256 8 3
Total for 4 weeks ...	15,774	33,291 10 6	3,051 14 8	1,42,034 10	42,529 8 0	3,897 10 9	6,050 5 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,754	8,596 7 8	788 0 2	29,035 0	7,145 11 2	655 0 5	1,443 0 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	38 7 5	3 10 6	...	81 15 6	2 18 8	6 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	16,022	35,700 13 3	3,278 1 6	1,28,336 20	30,020 9 4	2,834 7 9	6,112 9 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,949	22,804 6 0	2,008 13 0	1,02,780 2½	28,983 10 10	2,656 16 9	4,753 9 9
Or per mile of railway ...	191	146 4 8	13 8 2	657 0	184 3 2	16 13 6	39 7 8
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	84,954	58,299 0 9	5,344 1 0	2,37,817 2½	53,936 9 2	5,127 10 4	10,471 11 10
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,14,903	81,193 6 9	7,442 14 6	3,40,597 27	84,920 4 0	7,784 7 1	15,227 1 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,697	15,328 8 0	1,405 1 8	1,31,677 32	29,701 5 0	2,730 17 5	4,135 19 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	177	97 15 1	8 19 7	841 0	119 5 9	17 9 0	26 8 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,08,714	60,307 10 9	5,536 9 1	5,52,885 31	1,32,553 15 0	12,150 15 7	17,687 4 8

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,155	899 0 0	80 18 0	3,810 0	309 0 0	30 16 0	120 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	42	33 0 0	3 6 0	140 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	5,286	4,706 0 0	4,0 12 0	10,764 0	1,093 0 0	100 6 0	570 18 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	6,441	5,605 0 0	580 10 0	14,574 0	1,811 0 0	131 2 0	691 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 16th August 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble LORD H. ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVI ARDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABU DIGUMBER MITTER.

HOWRAH LIGHTING RATE.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said it would be in the recollection of

hon'ble members that on the last occasion when the Bill was before the Council, it was remanded to the Select Committee for a definite object, which object had been adopted by the Council in opposition to the principle of the Bill as first presented by the Select Committee. Practically, the instruction to the Select Committee was to frame the Bill so that no portion of the cost of lighting any given tract should fall on the general rates of the Howrah Municipality; that the benefited tract should pay entirely, and under all circumstances, the whole cost of its own lighting. And the Council having adopted that principle, raised the maximum of taxation to three per cent., so that no part of the cost might possibly devolve upon the general revenues. In framing the Bill in accordance with these instructions, the Select Committee found it absolutely necessary to separate the case of the tract in which lighting already existed and in regard to which, so to say, the Council was not free. It was bound by certain obligations which had been already incurred. It would not have been giving effect to the principle adopted by the Council if, for that tract which was already lighted, the Select Committee had fixed a maximum of three per cent. Whatever would be the cost of efficient lighting there, as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, must, according to the principle adopted by the Council, be paid by the inhabitants of that particular tract. Therefore the Committee had separated that particular tract from the rest of the town by the proviso which the Council would see in the second part of Section 3, which imposed no maximum rate at all as to that part of the town which was already lighted.

Regarding the rest of the town to which, possibly, gas-lighting might be extended in future, the Committee had absolutely followed the instructions of the Council, which were to fix a maximum of three per cent. That was adopted in opposition to the Select Committee's former report as a whole.

There was only one more remark which Mr. Dampier would make. So much had been said of the poor population of Howrah, and the natives having to pay (an enormous number of them, some 97,000) for the benefit of a few Europeans, that he might as well give the Council the figures which had been supplied to him as to the effect of the Act within the tract already lighted. In that tract, he was informed, there were 3,200 houses occupied by natives, who, at two per cent., would have paid Rs. 4,200, or an average of about Re. 1-5 for each house. The houses occupied by Europeans numbered 281, and they would pay, at two per cent., Rs. 12,994, so that each native house would have got for Re. 1-5 precisely the same advantage of lighting as each European house would have by paying Rs. 46-2 or thereabouts. The same proportions would of course hold good at whatever amount the rate might be levied. He merely mentioned this to remove an impression which might have been left by the argument that 97,000 natives would suffer for the benefit of a few Europeans. He would now leave the motion in the hands of the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved that in Section 3, line 7, the words "two per centum" be substituted for "three per centum." He must admit the soundness of the views which had dictated His Honor the President to oppose the amendment he moved at the last meeting of the Council proposing to fix the lighting-rate at three per cent. instead of two. As a general lighting-rate, there could be no question that three per cent. was extravagantly high for Howrah, when the Calcutta maximum rate was only two per cent. But he then thought that we had no other choice in the matter. The annual sum contracted for with the Gas Company must in the first instance be provided for, and that out of the proceeds of the rate levied within the gas area, which, according to the facts then before us, he found could not be done if the rate were fixed at two per cent. And rather than sacrifice the sound and righteous principle which for the purposes of this Bill we had laid down in Committee, and which had been unanimously agreed to by the Council, he proposed that the rate be raised to three per cent., the proceeds of which, he calculated, would just cover the required amount. We subsequently discovered, however, that the amount leviable according to the estimate furnished by the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality was contingent upon 36 more lights being added to the present number, to

render the whole of the given gas area accessible to the rate, according to the conditions prescribed in the Bill. This would entail an additional charge of nearly Rs. 4,000, so that the total amount we had to provide for as the first charge on the lighting-rate was, in round numbers, Rs. 25,000, which even a rate of three per cent. would not cover. Again, if the Howrah memorialists were to be believed, each per cent. of the rate represented Rs. 4,500, and not Rs. 7,000 as the Chairman of the Municipality estimated. In this state of uncertainty the Select Committee thought that they had no other alternative left than to recommend the rather unusual course of leaving the determination of the rate to be levied within the gas area, to the discretion of the Commissioners. The contract amount, however, being thus specially provided for, there was no longer any necessity for keeping the general lighting-rate at such an unreasonably high figure as three per cent. If a rate of two per cent. was found insufficient for the further extension of gas-lighting on the terms and conditions prescribed in the Bill, that of itself was a sufficient proof that the Municipality was not rich enough to afford the luxury, and must do without it.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that the position was rather curious. The hon'ble member who, at the previous debate, had forced up the rate from two to three per cent., now wished the Council to return to two per cent., and Mr. Dampier, who originally appeared as the advocate of two per cent., now appeared as the advocate of three per cent. He need not add that the inconsistency was on the surface only; both his hon'ble friend and Mr. Dampier himself had valid reasons for the course they had taken. The Bill had now taken a different shape, and there were new elements to be considered. Now, his reason for now advocating three per cent. was this. When there was a possibility of the cost of lighting any area overflowing, so to speak, the proceeds of the maximum rate to be levied under the Bill, he thought that it would be proper that anything above the two per cent. should be contributed from the general rates. But now the Council had absolutely refused to allow any contribution to be made under any circumstances from the general rates; and therefore to fix a maximum of two per cent. would, as far as he could judge, be futile, and make the clause practically inoperative. As things went, he did not believe that for many years it would be possible to make any extension of gas-lighting in Howrah if a two per cent. rate was fixed as a maximum. It was not meant that there was to be any immediate extension and that three per cent. was to be levied at once. But even if three per cent. were insufficient now, it might be expected that within a reasonable time the value of property in Howrah would have so far increased that the rate would be sufficient, at any rate in the more advanced portions of the town to which it would naturally be desirable first to extend gas-lighting. To limit the rate to two per cent. would be putting off any further extension *sine die*. For these reasons he would oppose the amendment.

The HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he would support the amendment which had been proposed. The circumstances under which, at the last sitting of the Council, a rate of three per cent. was proposed, had, he thought, considerably changed. The rate, it would be remembered, was raised from two to three per cent. on the ground that a two per cent. rate would not be sufficient to meet the required amount which had been contracted for with the Gas Company. But now that the area which had been lighted had been, as it were, made into a separate tract, and a special provision for it had been introduced in the Bill, he did not see why an exceptionally high rate of three per cent.—a higher rate, in fact, than was levied in Calcutta,—was to be imposed in Howrah. If it was found hereafter, as it was feared, that a two per cent. rate was not sufficient for the purpose of lighting other portions of Howrah than that already lighted, it was much better, he thought, that there should be no extension of gas-light than that an exceptionally high rate should be imposed on the people for a benefit which they did not seem to appreciate. For these reasons he would support the motion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that to him, as President of the Council, the course which the Bill had taken was somewhat a lesson, that from the first he

should not permit amendments to be brought forward without due and sufficient notice, in order that both the Council and the mover of the amendment himself should first consider the effect of the amendment in all its bearings. We were now in a somewhat curious position, inasmuch as the hon'ble member who moved and carried an amendment increasing the rate from two to three per cent., had now moved that we should go back again to two per cent. His Honor understood the situation to be this. We were assured by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill—and His Honor believed the hon'ble member had given good ground for his assurance—that in reality, as things now stood in Howrah, it was impossible to light any portion of the municipality by a rate not exceeding two per cent.; that, he believed, was a fact. On the other hand, we were met by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, supported by the Hon'ble Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, with the argument that if you could not light Howrah by a rate of two per cent., it was better not to light it at all. It seemed to His Honor that we were in this position—we must either pass a rate of three per cent. as recommended by the Select Committee, or we must indefinitely postpone the lighting of Howrah by gas beyond the portion already lighted. He understood the effect of the amendment would be this, that until the rest of Howrah was much richer and more populated than it was now, until a rate of two per cent. would produce a much larger sum than it would do now, the rest of Howrah could not be lighted with gas. The question then for the Council to decide was, would they give permission to the Municipality and the Government to light Howrah with gas by means of a rate not exceeding three per cent., or would they say that the town should not be lighted at all until it increased so much in wealth and population that a rate of two per cent. would be sufficient? His Honor must leave the Council to decide that question.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having asked whether the hon'ble mover of the amendment had any remarks to offer in reply,

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER observed that His Honor had given a very correct analysis of what had been urged on either side, and Baboo Digumber Mitter had therefore nothing further to add to what he had already said in support of the amendment.

The question was then put, and the Council divided:—

AYES 2.

The Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter.
" " Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.

NOES 6.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Abdool Luteef.
" " Mr. Bernard.
" " Lord Ulick Browne.
" " Mr. Dampier.
" " The Acting Advocate-General.
His Honor the President.

So the motion was negatived.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said, before the Council left Section 3, there was one point on which he should like to have an explanation from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The section as altered by the Select Committee made a distinction as regards the portion of the town now lighted and that portion which should be left hereafter to be lighted. As regards the portion already lighted, the section as it stood provided that—

“It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to impose a rate sufficient to defray the whole expense of lighting such portion.”

And as regards the rest of the town, it shall only “be lawful to impose an annual rate not exceeding three per cent.” Now, he had ascertained from the Magistrate of Howrah that under the contract with the Gas Company the Municipality were bound, in case they extended the area of gas-lighting, to deal with the same Gas Company, and to pay the same rate of Rs. 100 for each lamp lighted by gas, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the lamp-posts. That being so, if a rate of three per cent. was insufficient to pay for the cost of lighting the area now lighted, three per cent. would be insufficient to pay for lighting successive areas hereafter. He thought that was a point which required explanation as regards the distinction made in the section between the parts of Howrah already lighted and the parts to be lighted hereafter.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, the answer to the question put by the hon'ble member was, that the fact of three per cent. being insufficient to pay the cost of lighting the present area, having a very limited number of lamps, was not in itself conclusive that three per cent. would be insufficient, even in view of the existing contract, to make extensions. For in order to light this first tract which now had the benefit of gas, it was necessary for the Gas Company to set up large works. He was given to understand that the Company had in the gas works made provision for lighting a number of lamps which would suffice for all parts of Howrah which were ever likely to be lighted. They were obliged so to fix the price of the few lamps first lighted that there might be some little return on the capital outlay of setting up these large gas works which eventually were to suffice for all demands. He was given to understand that the present profits of the Gas Company were very small indeed, and every extra lamp lighted would be an object to them. It was their interest to meet any proposal of the Municipality to extend the lighting by saying—"If you wish to extend the number of your lamps, although you are bound by your contract to come to us, and not bring in another company at a cheaper rate, still, as an inducement to you to extend your lighting, we will reduce the cost for each lamp as much as we can." That was the reason why, although a three per cent. rate was insufficient to pay for the cost of the portion already lighted, it would not necessarily be insufficient for future extensions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

HOOGHLY FEVER, AND THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 19th August, 1873.

1. THE Lieutenant-Governor submitted to the Government of India some months back a very valuable note by Colonel Haig, R.E., Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation Department, proposing certain schemes for draining and irrigating the water-logged country lying between the Damooda and Hooghly rivers. The epidemic, known as the Burdwan fever, had specially affected the tract between these two rivers, and Colonel Haig's note discussed the physical and material condition of the people of this tract. That note was at the time communicated to the Press.

2. The Government of India, in orders dated the 22nd July, 1873, dealing with Colonel Haig's note, desired that a particular enquiry should be made into the theory held by Colonel Haig and Dr. Sanders, that the lower classes of the Hooghly and Burdwan districts were under-fed and ill-nourished, and so predisposed to fever. The Lieutenant-Governor has recorded a minute showing what direction enquiry should at first take, and how it should be made. His Honor now directs that extracts from the correspon-

Bengal Irrigation Department letter No. 403, dated 12th March, 1873, paragraph 1.

Government of India orders No. 178, dated 22nd July, 1873, paragraphs 1-4 and 6-12.

Bengal Irrigation Department letter No. 11271, dated 4th August, 1873, paragraphs 1 and 8.

dence marginally noted be published with a copy of his minute. Instructions will be issued to the Magistrates of Howrah and Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan, to make very careful enquiries into the points

suggested in the specially populous thannahs of Howrah and Midnapore noticed in the minute, and in the parts of Hooghly and Burdwan specially affected by the fever. The Commissioner of the Division will be requested to superintend and aid these enquiries, and the Magistrates' reports of results will be submitted through him. The Commissioner of Police for Calcutta will be asked to co-operate in the enquiry to any extent in his power. The Magistrates may employ on this duty the most competent officers, who are best acquainted with the people and the language in any department under them. If they have no such officers under them, the Lieutenant-Governor will try to supply them from other districts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Magistrates will take up the business at once, and report as early as possible to the Commissioner what officer or officers they will depute, and what instructions they may give as to the order or manner in which the enquiries should be begun.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor further draws the attention of all officers of Government, and of the public generally, to these papers, and especially to the questions suggested by the Government of India in paragraph 12 of their letter of 22nd July. He trusts that all Commissioners of Divisions, and Magistrates of Districts will collect and collate all the information on these enormously important questions which they and their subordinates can obtain, and will submit them to Government in a clear and compact form. This Government also particularly invites practical information touching these questions from all persons who have a thorough knowledge and experience of the condition of the people.

Extract from a letter from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 4031E, dated Fort William, the 12th March 1873.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith a note* by Colonel Haig on the drainage and water-supply of the Hooghly district. His Honor desires me to say

Dated 27th February 1873.

that this note will at least inform the Government of India of the efforts which have been made to get information on this most important subject; of the self-sacrificing work of our engineers regardless of risk and exposure; and of the views of so able and competent an officer as Colonel Haig. The questions raised are, however, of extreme difficulty.

A section enabling Government to extend to other schemes of drainage the provisions of the Dancoonee Drainage Bill (Act V B. C., of 1871) was at one time embodied by the Committee in the Embankment Bill now before the Bengal Council, but the native members have since taken another view, and that section has been retired for the present. The subject will be further considered. Any expression of the feelings of the Government of India on the subject would be very acceptable.

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Extract from a letter from A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 178, dated Simla, the 22nd July 1873.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 403IE and 387I, dated 12th March, forwarding copy of Colonel Haig's note on the drainage and water-supply of the district of Hooghly.

2. Colonel Haig's able and thoughtful note discusses the whole question of the causes of the epidemic fever which has for years ravaged these tracts, and the means by which the sources of the fever may be removed, or its effects mitigated. The note is a valuable addition to the information already in possession of the Government of India on a subject which has engaged its attention for years, and the conclusions at which he has arrived merit the most careful consideration. He proposes briefly:—

1st.—The extension to various parts of the suffering districts of an elaborate system of drainage similar to the Dhancoonee drainage project now in course of execution.

2nd.—A small irrigation canal about 12 miles in length to lead the waters of the Damoodah into two of its former channels, the Kana Nuddee and the Kana Damoodah.

3. The drainage scheme is of so extensive a nature, and the questions involved are so complicated, the results seem so problematical, and the expenditure which will be required is so great, that the Governor-General in Council desires to postpone action on this part of the case until he is enabled to consider the matter in the light of fuller information than is at present available. It is specially desirable to know what are the prospects of success of the Dhancoonee project. His Excellency in Council believes that the result will be sufficiently ascertained during the present season, and as the plans and estimates of the other schemes could not be matured until the close of the monsoon, the adjournment of present action will involve no real delay.

4. Meanwhile the surveys connected with these schemes should be vigorously prosecuted, and to this end the establishments required by the Lieutenant-Governor have already been placed at His Honor's disposal by the Public Works Department.

* * * * *

5. The executive measures immediately required being thus disposed of, I am now to invite the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the general question of the causes of the epidemic dealt with in Colonel Haig's note, and to request that the most careful inquiries may be made into the subject with a view, if possible, to devise some effectual remedy.

7. Colonel Haig discusses this subject in paragraphs 31—43 of his report, and his conclusions, briefly stated, are that bad water and malarial poisoning are but secondary causes, and that the main cause of the lamentable mortality which has prevailed is the want of stamina in the people enabling them to resist the fever. He says that the district is over-populated, and does not produce sufficient food for the inhabitants, who are impoverished, underfed,

and inadequately clothed, and that the consequent absence of vital energy is the real cause of the remarkable fatality of the epidemic. In this opinion Colonel Haig is corroborated by Dr. Saunders.

8. The Government of India does not now for the first time hear such opinions expressed. In a memorial addressed to it a few years ago by the Calcutta Missionary Conference, of which Dr. Murray Mitchell, a very moderate-minded man, was President, the condition of the cultivating classes in Bengal was thus described:—"It is with difficulty the Bengal ryot procures at any time the necessaries of life, and his chronic poverty is aggravated by the recurrence from time to time of such calamities as hurricanes, droughts, inundations, and epidemics both of men and cattle." Reports on the subject were called for from the district officers in Bengal; and from their replies it appeared that on the whole they considered the statements made to have been exaggerated. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in June 1871 by the Government of India, and the opinion was expressed that in some districts at any rate there was "a very considerable foundation of truth in the description of the condition of the people given by the Missionaries." It was added that the evidence was incomplete, and that the question would commend itself to the careful attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had then recently assumed his office.

9. In his reply the Secretary of State noticed the subject as one of extreme importance, which His Grace was convinced, would receive early and careful consideration from the Government of Bengal, and said that he awaited with interest the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's inquiries and deliberations. This despatch was communicated to the Government of Bengal with the letter from the Home Department, No. 390 (Education), dated the 27th September 1871.

10. No further correspondence has since taken place on the subject, but it seems to the Governor-General in Council that the matter should now at once be taken up in a comprehensive way, for the concurrence of two such authorities as Colonel Haig and Dr. Saunders with the opinion of the Missionaries, so far as regards the condition of the people in Burdwan, affords a very strong ground in favor of further inquiry.

11. The Governor-General in Council is disposed to think, from reports which have recently been transmitted by the Government of Bengal, that the condition of the ryot varies greatly in different parts of Bengal; that in some parts he is well-to-do, and in others very poor indeed. What the Government of India desires is, if possible, to ascertain the causes of the difference, and then to judge if they are removable by the action of Government. If it should appear that the distress is caused by over-population, it seems to the Governor-General in Council that the most effectual remedy would be some scheme of inland, or indeed any, emigration.

12. It is possible that the Lieutenant-Governor is in possession of some further information upon this subject, and the Governor-General in Council therefore wishes to leave the form which the inquiry should take to His Honor's decision; but it seems to His Excellency in Council that if all local sources of information have not been yet drawn upon, it is highly desirable to consult the Government officials who have experience of the locality, and also non-officials—missionaries, landholders, and others—who have had opportunities of forming a judgment. I am to state further that among other questions which may suggest themselves, those which follow require complete answers after deliberate investigation:—

- (1).—Did the great bulk of those who have died of the fever belong to the poorer classes? Have more died of the sub-tenants and labourers of occupancy ryots than of these latter? What has been the average amount of food procured by these lower classes during the past few years?
- (2). Has the fever attacked and been as fatal in its results to the population of any thinly populated district; and if so, were the lower classes there better off than in Hooghly and Burdwan?

- (3) Have the people of any district in which the lower classes were certainly sufficiently fed suffered in the same way?
- (4) Have the people of any very densely populated district escaped this fever; and if so, are there any climatic or industrial or agricultural differences between this and the districts that have suffered to account for this immunity?
- (5) In the districts that have suffered, are there grounds for supposing that in local sub-divisions, where population was most dense, or their pecuniary condition worst, the mortality was highest?
- (6) What is the usual food of the mass of the people? What is estimated to be the weight of rice eaten ordinarily by each man, woman, and child? and how many meals are eaten daily?
- (7) Is there any ground for thinking that the people stint themselves in such necessaries as rice, salt, &c.
- (8) Has there been during the last generation or two, say since 1840, any change in the habits of the people in this respect? Do they, for instance, eat less often, or less in quantity, or inferior food? Are they more careful in the consumption of food?
- (9) Has the rate of daily wages fallen or risen? Have daily laborers any difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence? Are beggars or paupers common?
- (10) Are the people clothed more poorly than twenty years ago? Have they more difficulty in getting clothes? Do they renew their clothes less often?
- (11) Are there any symptoms of pressure upon the land? Are rents rising, and are there many applicants for any vacant lands?
- (12) Would the people be willing to emigrate to other parts of India, or to Burmah, or Assam, if assisted by the Government to do so?

Extract from a letter from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,—No. 11271, dated Fort William, the 4th August 1873.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 178, dated 22nd instant, on the subject of the drainage and water-supply of the Hooghly district.

* * * * *

8. With respect to the rest of your letter, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor did not discuss Colonel Haig's view that the fever is in great part due to poverty and over-population, because he thinks it absolutely certain that, however these causes may aggravate and intensify the disease, it is a specific disease which marches over the country, whether there are or are not conditions, which we certainly cannot speedily cure, and which, when it does come, attacks the well-to-do as well as the very poor. The Lieutenant-Governor assumes, therefore, that we must do what we can to deal with the specific evil of the fever, independent of much wider questions affecting the whole population in this and many other respects, which must at the same time have his very earnest attention. He proposes then to send the papers to the General Department, to which these wider questions belong, in order that the suggestions made may be there dealt with; this letter, therefore, is confined to the matter which appertains to the Irrigation Department.

MINUTE.

HOOGHLY FEVER AND CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

I PURPOSELY did not continue any direct inquiry after the Secretary of States' despatch of September 1871, regarding the condition of the ryots of Bengal, because I did not think that we should get much more by asking the same questions again so soon, and because the main end and object of all my measures and inquiries has in fact been to approach to a solution of this one great question. We have progressed somewhat, and we hope to progress much more, towards knowing something of the numbers and classes of the population, of tenures and rents, rates of wages and prices of food, and other things affecting the condition of the people. The local officers have been specially desired to give us in their periodical reports all that they know of these things and of the general condition of the people, from year to year.

2. The annual administration reports now coming in from the different divisions contain much that throws great light on these subjects, and all this must be collated with reference to this inquiry. The report of the Burdwan division, in which Hooghly-cum-Howrah, Burdwan and Midnapore are comprised, has not yet been received.

3. As respects the condition of the people of these provinces, one broad general assertion may I think be hazarded, viz., that they are as a rule comparatively better off in the east, and worse off in the west. They are better off in the former in two respects, which may be more or less inter-related as cause and consequence.

(1) The rate of wages is higher in the east at the same time that food is for the most part cheaper (Orissa in the west perhaps excepted with respect to cheapness of food); and (2) rents in the east are less screwed up to rack-rent pitch, and probably are lighter in comparison to the productiveness of the soil and the remunerative character of such staples as jute, &c., &c.

4. I made a special inquiry on this subject of rents, and we have received a mass of figures, but they are very wide and vague, and require much sifting before we can say more than the above. I take it the rent questions, which are cropping up in eastern districts, do not imply that rents are more racked there than elsewhere, but that the people have not yet submitted to rack-renting to the same extent as elsewhere.

5. It is certain that if the practical working of the permanent settlement had accorded with the theory of the Regulations of 1793, if the ryots had fixity of rent as the zemindars have fixity of revenue, the people of Bengal would now be the easiest in India; but it is far otherwise, and the degree to which rents have been racked in different districts is a great degree the measure of the comfort or discomfort of the people.

6. In districts to the West, where labor is cheap and land is dear, there is this distinction, that the people of some districts emigrate freely, or what is more common than regular emigration (the emigration proper is in such a population insignificant), they go to other parts of the country for temporary service and labor, or go at certain seasons to districts where hands are scarce, like bands of Irish reapers in former days.

The people of both Behar and Orissa thus largely supplement their home means. The people of Chota Nagpore (perhaps of all the countries in India that in which labor is cheapest) do so still more largely, and seem in their own country to be pretty well-off in their very simple way. This facility of emigrating or going out for labor extends wherever the aboriginal blood predominates; *e.g.*, into the Kaneegunge portion of Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and upper Midnapore. But the fever tract is to the east of this in an Aryan country.

7. The census returns show the district of Hooghly and a few thannahs of Midnapore (now invaded by the fever), with two or three thannahs of Burdwan, to be the most populous tracts in these provinces—probably in India.

8. Then comes the question, what proportion of the whole are towns-people and non-agriculturalists? I fear that the census returns are not very reliable on this point, since so many people both cultivate and follow more or less some other occupation that it is very difficult to secure uniformity of practice in the classification. The agricultural laborers, too, have not been distinguished from non-agricultural laborers so well as we could wish. Also the statements of the Registrar-General do not give information on these points in a very accessible form. No doubt we must make allowance for the towns and great villages, containing a large town mercantile and fishing population, which fringe the river Hooghly in the Hooghly District, including Howrah in that term.

9. But apart from this we find in the back-lying thannahs an immense population, notwithstanding that here is the low country so much covered with water that great drainage and reclamation works are suggested. Similarly, in Midnapore, Mr. Harrison remarks that the most crowded thannahs are those in the pit of the low land between the great rivers. I do not take Doomjoor (with a population rate of 1,417 per mile) the thannah next to Howrah because that might be supposed to be suburban, though I am assured that it is really quite rural. Passing this over we have the thannahs of—

Juggutbullubpore	...	1,070	} Of Hooghly.
Amptah	...	1,093	
Khanakool, and	...	939	
Chandeeppore (or Oclaberiah)	...	941	
Dasspore	...	1,311	} Of Midnapore.
Panchkooah	...	999	
Debra	...	1,016	

which seem to form a low-lying water-tract, stretching from behind Howrah to near Midnapore, without a single town and still with an average population fully equal to or exceeding 1,000 per square mile of gross area. The figures opposite each thannah give the rate of population per mile.

10. There can be no doubt that this is an extremely dense rural population. It considerably exceeds the densest of the Behar districts, Sarun, where considerable rural tracts have a population of about 900 per square mile.

11. Still, living as the rural Bengallees do in scattered villages, the country population is not so thick as necessarily to affect health. If their health is affected by population, it must be either through poverty or owing to unsanitary habits. This very populated tract is in close proximity to, and in very easy river communication with Calcutta, where there is a great demand for labor, and labor fetches a good price.

12. I believe that in these low lands there is not much rich garden cultivation; it is, I think, chiefly a rice country; and rice, as cultivated in Bengal, is a crop that requires comparatively little labor. If this be so, it would seem that so great a population cannot be profitably employed on so scant and water-logged a soil; and if the people are really unusually poor, the question will be whether it is because they won't go out and work, and prefer to stay at home on their patches of ground and starve. This may be tested by finding whether the people of this part of the country work in Calcutta, or otherwise go out for labor. I have been told by men who ought to know that, in fact, many of them do work in Calcutta, and that they are not specially poor as compared to other Bengal ryots. This is, however, a view opposed to the opinions of Colonel Haig and Dr. Saunders, and the facts must be sifted. I am inclined to think that it will be found that the people of this part of Bengal do not emigrate, although they may work in Calcutta, and that so long as they are not killed down by disease they go on increasing at home.

13. Since it seems to be the case that the country, which has been the scene of Colonel Haig's inquiry, and much of which has also suffered from the fever, is really the most excessive in point of population in the country, and seeing that information regarding the country at large can but come in very gradually from many sources, I think it will be best in the first instance to confine our special inquiries, in fulfilment of the wishes of the Government of India, to the fever districts and the specially populous tracts

which I have mentioned, while we will at the same time publish the papers and invite information from officials and non-officials.

14. It will be ascertained how far the questions propounded by the Government of India can be answered from the records of inquiries and reports already made, and special means will be taken to obtain information on those questions which cannot be sufficiently answered.

15. With respect to the densely populated tract, I propose first to analyse very specially the population returns, to ascertain who the people of those tracts are, what occupations they follow, and how they are distributed in villages large or small.

16. I would then ask—Are these people particularly poor as compared to the people of other districts, and if so, why? What are the prevailing rates of wages and prices of food? Are they hard worked in their ordinary agricultural pursuits, or have they time on their hands? Are they rack-rented? and would put the other questions suggested by the Government of India. Especially, I would very carefully inquire whether they work in Calcutta, Howrah, or elsewhere, and whether they emigrate at all? I think special local inquiry on these points must be made by intelligent officers so as to get at the facts with greater precision than we have them from parts of the country which are not thus specialised.

17. Some special inquiry must be made regarding the class of weavers who are, I believe, numerous in some parts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Midnapore; since theirs is a down-going trade, and it may be that they specially suffer.

18. I may observe that while, on the one hand, some road cess returns sent in by the Commissioner of Burdwan would seem to show that the average holding of each ryot in Hooghly and Burdwan is unexpectedly small, on the other hand, I notice that in the proceedings of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee is said to have stated that much land is lying untilled for want of people to cultivate it, which would seem to imply that, since the fever at any rate, excess of population is not in his view the evil. Yet the census was taken after most of the ravage of fever in Hooghly had occurred.

19. I am very much struck, in comparing the population returns with the map, to observe that the highest population almost exactly corresponds with the tract marked by Colonel Haig in the deepest colors as most in want of drainage and improvement, and with a similar tract in Midnapore, which has similarly suffered from flood, and the difficulty of carrying off the water, as I myself witnessed a few months ago. Colonel Haig gives a vivid and, I may say, horrible description of the tract, as one in which there is absolutely no healthy flow of water whatever, and no escape—a hollow in which the water stagnates, and a mass of decaying vegetation festers in it; where noxious fumes exhale in the hot weather, while the damp of the raw cold weather and extremes of temperature then prevailing render it still more unwholesome. Yet, in these reeking swamps, the human race seems to have multiplied to a greater extent than anywhere in India—perhaps in the world. It seems as if it may be almost said that we cannot have too much water in this country, and that in such conditions in this climate, all sanitary science notwithstanding, the human race will multiply till it is wasted by great calamities. As it is, Colonel Haig truly observes that up to this time there has been much less fever in these reeking swamps than in the higher parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, where there is a sensible natural drainage.

The 14th August 1873.

G. CAMPBELL.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Aug. 19th*	3.31	Weather hot	Crops injured in places by floods.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 16th	7.54	Heavy long continued rain on the 10th, showery the rest of the week.	Very good in the greater part of the district. The prospects of the out-turn of indigo have been injured by the rain.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 16th	9.53	Heavy rain all over the district throughout the week.	Prospects of crops generally good. Considerable local damage to dhan from overflowing of More and Adjae, but not sufficient to seriously affect the general out-turn.	No increase of fever reported. Cholera still linger in some villages.
	4 Midnapore	" 16th	1.52	Showery	Rainfall sufficient and seasonable, but the Cossye, which is constantly in half flood still inundates Kasijorah through one of the breaches, which the executive engineer has not yet been able to repair.	
	5 Hooghly	" 16th	3.30	Cloudy and rainy for the first five days of the week and then clear.	The prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 16th	3.4	Rain almost every day of the week throughout the district. Weather cool.	Transplantation of amun rice crop is carried on throughout the district. Jute being cut in some places. Sugar-cane good.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 19th	4.62	Weather very close. Showery with occasional heavy falls of rain.	Transplantation of amun progressing satisfactorily and aus coming into ear.	General health good. Fever of the ordinary type still prevalent at Satkherah and Barripore.
	7 Nuddea	" 16th	8.26	There has been a good deal of rain.	The rice promises fairly. In some places the sudden heavy rain has drowned it a little. In the east the indigo promises well, but elsewhere the produce is deficient.	
	8 Jessore	" 16th	8.75	Cloudy and rainy. Wind usually from the south-west.	In Nurrail the indigo is said to be damaged by the excessive rain, and it is necessary to cut it though yielding but half produce on account of the rise of floods. The aus crop is also said to be injured there by the same causes, but generally the prospects of rice crop are good.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorsshedabad	" 16th	3.35	A good deal of rain and generally cloudy.	Prospects of crops improving, especially of aus. Sugar-cane and mulberry doing well.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 16th	...	...	...	Return not received.
	11 Maldah	" 16th	3.41	Cloudy, rain almost daily.	There has been a fair amount of rain during the past week which will greatly benefit the crops. In Goregoribah thannah the rising of the Ganges will probably cause some loss.	

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	Aug. 16th	8.65	There has been moderate rain throughout the district during the past week; west winds in latter part of week.	The prospects of the ropa dhan are still unfavorable through want of heavy rain which is also much needed for the other rice crops. The latter, however, amun and aus, are in better condition than the ropa. Mulberry, sugarcane, urhur, and jute continue to thrive.	
	13 Rungpore	" 16th	7.22	Rain general throughout the district.	Transplanting of rice is being carried on vigorously. Sugarcane favorable, jute a fair average.	
	14 Bograh	" 16th	4.78	Much more rain has fallen.	The prospects of the amun rice crops have improved considerably in consequence of the late acceptable supply of rain. Transplantation continues.	
	15 Pubna	" 16th	3.88	Much rain, which has done good.	The jute near Serajgunge is dark and bad in color. That coming from a distance very good. The prospect of rice crops is fair.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	" 16th	7.10	Seasonable; plenty of rain	In the terai the early crops are now ripening, the out-turn is not expected to be so good as was anticipated, but the loss will not be serious. Three-fourths of the cold weather crops has been transplanted. The want of sufficient rain will, it is supposed, slightly affect the out-turn of their crop also. In the hills the crops are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 16th	3.22	Cloudy, showery and seasonable.	Good dhan. Bhadoi which is being cut is an average crop; here and there it has suffered from want of rains.	
	Cooch Behar	" 16th	2.94	Showery, heavy clouds and prospects of abundant rain at end of week.	Favorable. Planting out of amun dhan going on.	
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 19th	4.43	Rain daily.	Prospects of crops good, except in west of district.	
	19 Farreedpore	" 18th	5.08	Rainy and cloudy throughout the week.	The aus crop is still being reaped, the out-turn it is expected will be about half of other years. The continued wet weather and the want of sunshine during the week have been a source of great anxiety everywhere, owing to the crop reaped being at present stocked in a moist state, sunshine being necessary to dry them before thrashing, unless, therefore, a few dry days occur very soon, it is feared much of the grain will ferment and spoil. The amun crop is doing well. Rivers have slightly fallen.	
	20 Backergunge	" 16th	8.59	Rainy.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 16th	4.22	There has been abundant, but not excessive rain.	The crops are doing pretty well.	
	22 Sylhet	" 9th	4.87	Cool and showery	More rain wanted for the amun crop. Rivers and haors still low.	
	23 Cachar	" 9th	3.52	Weather seasonable, cloudy with rain.	Crops looking tolerably well. Tea operations good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
		1873.				
		<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>				
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	24 Chittagong	Aug. 9th	6.25	Rainy and cloudy	Ploughing is still going on, and reports are favorable, though a few low lying places on the south of the district are under water.	
	25 Noakhally	" 9th	4.4	Cloudy and rainy	Aus dhan is being gathered in and the transplantation of the amun dhan nearly completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 16th	7.06	Constant rain in nine Police stations, under head-quarters. Rainfall to the northward disproportionately small.	Very favorable at head-quarters, but heavy rain is much wanted in the sub-division.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 9th	7.21	Rainfall at Brahmunberiah ... 2.83 Continuous and heavy rains.	Good.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 9th	4.77	Heavy rain throughout the week, weather cloudy and very warm.	Sowing still going on, the cultivators are all hard at work. Prospects good.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 19th*	1.55	Fair weather	River is fast going down. reports from the interior of the district as regards the damage done to the crops by the floods much the same as last week.	Cholera prevalent throughout the district and very bad in the town of Behar.
	29 Gya	" 16th	6.72	Gloomy and cool	Bhadoi crops much injured by excess of water. Paddy promising. Transplanting in full swing.	
	30 Shahabad	" 16th	7.44	Seasonable. On the whole less rain.	The heavy rain and floods have been unfavorable to the bhadoi crop, but of benefit to the aghany. No return from Sasseram.	Cholera still prevailing in different parts of the district.
	31 Tirhoot	" 16th	1.96	Cloudy, occasional showers and interval of sunshine.	There has been heavy rain in the north of the district. The rain that has fallen in the north-east may save dhan to some extent, but the crop cannot possibly be an average one. Bhadoi crops are favorably progressing.	Cholera prevails.
	32 Sarun	" 16th	8.04	First five days cloudy with continuous rain the last three days fair and seasonable. Prevailing wind west.	Rain generally throughout the district. Crops all coming on well. Manufacture of indigo (1st cuttings) going on briskly. The transplantation of paddy seedlings is fast pushed on and will shortly be completed. Indian corn and paddy in the churs and low lands have suffered to some extent from continuous heavy rain within the jurisdiction of Thannahs Deghowra, Pursa, and outpost Gurkha in the sudder sub-division.	Cholera continues. Small-pox decreasing.
	33 Chumparun	" 16th	7.52	Cloudy and rainy, west winds.	The heavy rain which fell during the week has been of great benefit to the Bhadoi crops.	Cholera still reported in the south of the district.
BHAUGULPORE DIVS.	34 Monghyr	" 16th	7.52	Seasonable	A good deal of makai crops on low lands have been spoiled by the heavy rains, but the rice crops on high lands are excellent. Reports from sub-divisions favorable.	
	35 Bhargulpore	" 19th*	0.45	Fine with west wind	Excellent report of all crops from south, more rain wanted in the north.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	" 16th	4.44	Heavy rain only in the early part of the week.	Prospects much better than last week, but more rain is wanted especially in Kishengunge.	

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BHAGULPORE DIVS.	37 Sonthal Pergunnabs ...	Aug. 16th	4.12	Rain fell every day during the week with intervals of sunshine.	All crops are going on well at present; general in the sudder sub-division will be a good but not full crop. In Godda it is said to be particularly fine. Dhan everywhere promises to be excellent. Weather for planting it out has been all that could be desired.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	" 19th	1.22	Weather hot, rain at Jaj-pore, Kendraparah, and Juggutsinghpore sub-divisions.	Prospects of the crops fair.	
	39 Pooree ...	" 9th	7.26	Rain has fallen every day. Rainfall at Khoorda 5.24.	Weeding and transplanting still going on in sarud fields of Pergunnabs Rahang, Chowbiskud, Malood, and others. Weeding is also going on in beali fields of Pergunnah Serain, Oldhar, Kurlo, and others. Sugarcane seems promising in Pergunnabs Oldhar, Pachemduai, and others. Cotton is being gathered in Pergunnabs Antarodh and Athais. The late rain has been beneficial for the cold weather crops. Khoorda—sarud paddy very promising. Weeding finished and transplanting still going on. Other miscellaneous cold weather crops are also flourishing.	
	40 Balasore ...	" 16th	2.71	Showery; air close	Promising. The beali crop is in ear, and the sarud is being harrowed. The Boiturni is in high floods, and the country near its mouth is inundated, but damage to rice is not anticipated.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	" 16th	3.51	Rainy throughout the district.	Bhadoi crop has suffered from excessive rain, the rice crop is being rapidly transplanted and promises well.	Small-pox is reported from all parts, but cholera seems to be on the decline.
	42 Lohardugga ...	" 16th	4.90	Rainy; seasonable	The prospects continue favorable, but in Palamow there has been rather too much rain for the makai, goondli, and kodo crops, all of which have suffered a good deal.	
	43 Singbhoom ...	" 9th	4.01	Seasonable. Rain universal all over the district.	Very favorable. All progressing well.	A few cases of cholera.
	44 Maunbhoom ...	" 16th	7.26	Favorable. Heavy rain during the days with fine nights.	All the crops are doing well, transplanting nearly finished.	Cholera has almost disappeared, and small-pox entirely.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah ...	" 9th	1.68	First two days dry and sunny and the remaining part of the week cloudy and rainy; weather somewhat cool and pleasant.	Transplantation of winter crops is getting on well, though rain is yet sadly wanted in some places. Other crops looking well.	
	46 Kamroop	Return not received.

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
47	Durrung	Aug. 9th	3.41	Temperature high, easterly winds prevailing with frequent south-west squalls.	Weather continues favorable for planting paddy.	Cattle disease continues; much sickness in the district, but no cholera cases reported.
48	Nowgong	" 9th	4.31	Rainfall scanty in Sudder station and not what it should be, but heavy and continued rain has fallen to the east of the district.	More rain wanted or the Salee crop will suffer. Tea operations very favorable up to date.	Some cases of cholera still reported in the Chapari mchala and a few cases of cattle murrain. A great deal of low fever and dysentery flying about.
49	Sebsaugor	" 9th	1.08	Fair with small showers at night. Average temperature in shade 92°.	Dhan cultivation is progressing; tea doing well.	Cattle disease decreasing.
50	Luckimpore	" 9th	3.33	Rain fell every night but one during the week. Days cloudy but hot.	Crops doing well. Grand weather for tea.	General health good. Cholera disappeared.
51	Naga Hills	" 1st	3.02	Seasonable and was all that could be wished for on account of the crops.	The most of the terrai dhan has been planted and is looking well. The early joom dhan is coming into ears, and a fair crop is expected. The pathar land is being rapidly planted out with salee dhan.	Not altogether unhealthy.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 9th	2.60	Rain has fallen heavier during the past week, but it is still below the average in most part of the hills.	The paddy cultivation is healthy and other standing crops are coming on well, but in places from want of the usual amount of rain they are backward.	
53	Garo Hills	" 9th	3.30	There has been a good deal of rain, some heavy showers; on two occasions there were sharp storms of wind.	The more forward of the dhan is cut, that which is more backward looks very fair. Vegetables abundant. The young cotton so far looks well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th August 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th July to 2nd Aug. 1873.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Burdwan	Burdwan	7.55	5.98	42.51	9th August.	
		Cutwa	6.88	2.14	27.28	ditto.	
		Culina	7.41	3.18	29.38	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	6.52	2.81	34.16	ditto.	
		Ranoogunge	5.22	2.94	27.03	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	4.34	1.06	24.76	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	4.96	2.74	31.32	ditto.	
		Sooree	6.06	3.97	36.08	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Midnapore	3.69	1.76	36.65	ditto.	
		Tumlook	4.37	2.17	35.04	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	5.07	2.22	33.69	ditto.	
		Contai	Dy. Collr.'s Office	1.49	3.19	27.25	ditto.
	Exe. Engr.'s Office		1.52	1.35	29.62	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	6.87	1.00	28.97	ditto.	
	Howrah	Serampore	7.31	0.97	31.47	ditto.	
		Howrah	8.56	1.09	32.18	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	2.40	3.30	27.23	ditto.	
		Calcutta	6.86	0.70	27.38	ditto.	
		Alipore	7.76	0.85	29.07	ditto.	
		Jail	7.69	0.82	28.10	ditto.	
		Basseerhant	7.20	0.98	29.62	ditto.	
		Barrack	7.97	1.53	24.46	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	2.38	1.68	31.67	ditto.	
		Barriepore	6.81	1.45	35.32	ditto.	
		Satkerah	6.08	1.94	30.36	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	7.24	1.76	32.66	ditto.	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	10.03	0.82	29.61	ditto.	
		Kishninghur	10.92	4.83	34.80	ditto.	
		Bongom	5.58	4.74	28.51	ditto.	
		Meherpore	6.78	5.18	34.58	ditto.	
		Choodanakah	5.10	5.30	28.97	ditto.	
		Kooshita	8.04	1.94	27.21	ditto.	
		Bannurhat	4.40	2.75	21.93	ditto.	
		Jessore	4.90	6.85	32.39	ditto.	
		Nurrai	7.15	7.03	41.74	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	6.29	3.05	39.68	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jenadah	3.54	3.19	27.31	ditto.	
		Bagirhant	7.91	3.32	37.86	ditto.	
		Magoorah	2.47	2.26	30.58	ditto.	
		Berhampore	4.27	3.47	20.25	ditto.	
		Ramporehant	7.43	2.07	19.39	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	2.11	3.61	17.40	ditto.	
		Junziopore	2.74	3.28	23.18	ditto.	
		Azimungo	5.95	3.30	23.21	ditto.	
		Lalgholla	3.30	2.89	27.51	ditto.	
		Dinapore	1.77	3.19	32.23	ditto.	
	RAJSHAHY.	Maldah	2.99	2.29	15.72	ditto.	
		Rajshahy	3.47	3.56	21.72	ditto.	
		Beaulah	4.78	2.84	26.65	ditto.	
		Natore	1.11	1.08	28.60	ditto.	
		Rungpore	0.95	1.34	28.94	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	5.21	3.94	54.89	ditto.	
		Titalya	2.17	2.19	22.89	ditto.	
		Bogra	10.30	2.37	83.26	ditto.	
		Pubna	5.15	3.90	24.85	ditto.	
		Sorajunge					
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	48.17	15th July.	
		Hospital	4.16	4.64	53.38	9th August	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2.07	2.80	58.45	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	0.72	5.74	80.76	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Bodah	2.64	2.27	47.37	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar	1.91	3.16	90.81	ditto.	
	Bhutan Dooars	Buxa	2.13	12.91	120.66	ditto.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca	9.02	3.99	45.92	ditto.
Hospital			10.43	4.16	41.24	ditto.	
Moonshegunge		Moonshegunge	8.57	5.79	48.29	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	5.13	6.19	32.44	ditto.	
Furreedpore		Furreedpore	3.90	3.23	31.35	ditto.	
		Goalundo	4.94	4.11	28.86	ditto.	
Backergunge		Burrianul	7.68	6.63	41.35	ditto.	
		Porozepore	6.00	6.03	41.42	ditto.	
		Madaripore	7.38	6.36	45.52	ditto.	
		Patookhally	10.48	6.09	63.19	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca.	Dowlat Khan	14.50	9.36	61.72	ditto.	
		Mymensing	2.57	6.71	47.08	ditto.	
		Jamsilpore	3.27	2.18	33.14	ditto.	
		Atteah	7.57	3.42	34.93	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge	5.89	1.28	43.78	ditto.	
		Sylhet	7.83	7.48	89.72	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	7.05	3.80	74.27	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	5.44	Not rec.	58.28	2nd August.	
	Koyah	4.84	5.82	56.66	9th August.		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong	13.10	4.90	56.90	ditto.
Jail			12.70	8.13	61.09	ditto.	
Noakhally		Cox's Bazar	18.66	10.56	116.99	ditto.	
		Noakhally	12.03	8.03	75.08	ditto.	
Tipperah		Comillah	4.15	6.59	47.95	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	3.47	2.47	43.28	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	7.08	7.21	46.85	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	2.25	4.77	36.02	ditto.		

From 1st February.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th July to 2nd August 1873.	Rain from 3rd to 9th August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	6.79	2.69	20.37	9th August.	
		Behar	1.35	2.12	11.94	ditto.	
		Barh	5.24	6.68	23.68	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	16.36	26th July.	
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment	8.90	1.90	23.65	9th August.	
		Gya	13.57	2.74	24.96	ditto.	
		Nowadah	14.39	2.20	52.00	ditto.	
		Aruncabad	Not rec.	1.83	16.79	ditto.	Not received 27th July to 2nd August.
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	11.94	2.54	31.47	ditto.	
		Arrah	6.48	3.07	26.88	ditto.	
Sasaram		10.50	1.33	29.82	ditto.		
Buxar		4.35	1.61	14.13	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Bhuboah	9.02	1.95	29.02	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	4.99	2.47	21.57	ditto.	
		Durbhanga	0.85	1.03	14.47	ditto.	
		Hajepore	6.27	2.80	24.78	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhubani	0.83	1.30	18.52	ditto.	
		Sectamaree	6.00	1.00	25.00	ditto.	
		Tajpore	2.68	1.68	30.01	ditto.	
		Chuprah	5.83	3.01	24.90	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Sewan	8.35	1.17	23.89	ditto.	
		Moteehari	6.31	1.43	30.16	ditto.	
Bettiah		2.22	1.90	25.24	ditto.		
Monghyr		7.33	2.34	22.92	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Bhaugulpore	Becooesrai	4.84	2.00	17.79	ditto.	
		Jamone	10.08	2.51	32.48	ditto.	
		Bhangulpore	4.10	2.88	21.22	ditto.	
		Koopool	3.00	4.52	18.63	ditto.	
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	2.10	2.95	20.69	ditto.	
		Banka	3.77	3.17	26.95	ditto.	
		Sanborsia	1.77	2.30	14.32	ditto.	
		Purneah	3.54	1.80	24.40	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunge	2.76	1.09	29.04	ditto.	
		Arrareah	1.90	1.51	20.97	ditto.	
ORISSA.							
CUTTACK.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	2.80	5.20	22.00	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	3.10	5.56	25.18	ditto.	
		Jajipore	2.70	3.21	21.91	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	1.90	8.40	53.50	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jugutumpore	2.85	5.72	23.84	ditto.	
		False Point	4.45	2.70	24.90	ditto.	
		Pooree	0.92	7.18	24.58	ditto.	
		Khurdah	2.05	4.57	27.07	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	2.07	3.79	27.72	ditto.	
		Rhuddruck	3.37	5.66	21.60	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Cuttack	Jellapore	4.61	4.84	31.23	ditto.	From 1st April.
		Sorah	3.73	5.74	21.48	ditto.	ditto.
		Chandbally	2.09	4.61	18.04	ditto.	ditto.
		Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.60	12th July.	
	Hazarcebaugh	Hazarcebaugh { Jail	13.16	4.14	35.27	9th August.	
		Hazarcebaugh { Dispensary	14.44	4.23	35.28	ditto.	
		Pachumbi	8.60	3.71	34.94	ditto.	
		Ranchee	5.27	2.97	27.96	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Palamow	7.97	2.12	26.97	ditto.	
		Chyebassa	5.15	3.64	26.91	ditto.	
Maunbhoom	Purulia	6.47	1.84	29.39	ditto.		
	Gobindpore	8.44	4.40	33.81	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
LUCKIMPORE.	Goalparah	Goalparah	5.07	1.81	55.35	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	6.40	3.90	72.27	ditto.	
		Gowhatty	2.23	2.41	39.82	ditto.	
		Burpettah	6.18	Not rec.	54.89	2nd August.	
	Durrung	Tezpor	1.81	3.10	54.36	9th August.	
		Mungledye	1.16	Not rec.	44.30	2nd August.	
		Nowgong	5.41	4.09	55.84	9th August.	
		Seehsaugor	0.26	Not rec.	51.51	2nd August.	
	Seehsaugor	Golaghat	2.97	ditto	54.19	ditto.	
		Jorohaut	2.46	ditto	42.68	ditto.	
NAGA HILLS.							
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Goalparah	Nazoerah	1.46	ditto	51.52	ditto.	
		Debrooghur	1.60	ditto	64.10	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	3.38	ditto	73.24	ditto.	
		Suddya	2.71	ditto	50.57	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Samooogooding	2.39	ditto	32.58	ditto.	
		Shillong	1.95	ditto	34.39	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jacowai	1.78	ditto	52.68	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	19.07	ditto	208.01	ditto.	
	Garohills	Tura	2.65	3.30	61.33	9th August.	
		Bonarus	9.87	2.78	28.72	ditto.	
GARO HILLS.							
LUCKIMPORE.	Akyab	Akyab	29.60	14.70	140.00	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 10th	10	29.778	29.790	78.0	78.8	95	S W	...	...	...	o, r
	10th	16	29.764	29.772	82.5	79.4	87	S by E	...	0.33	...	o
	11th	10	29.744	29.762	83.9	81.5	89	S W	...	...	...	o
	11th	16	29.689	29.687	79.7	78.5	95	S by W	...	1.12	...	o, d
	12th	10	29.797	29.815	81.5	79.4	91	W S W	...	1.35	...	o
	12th	16	29.721	29.739	82.8	80.0	89	S S W	...	0.09	S	o, d
	13th	10	29.763	29.781	80.0	78.8	95	S by W	...	0.07	...	o, d
	13th	16	29.660	29.678	83.9	81.0	87	S by W	...	1.27	†	o, d
	14th	10	29.714	29.732	82.7	80.0	88	W by N	...	...	...	o, d
	14th	16	29.613	29.631	88.0	82.3	77	S W	...	...	...	o
	15th	10	29.713	29.721	84.2	79.8	81	N W	...	0.77	CK, S	
	15th	16	29.532	29.610	89.5	82.4	73	W S W	...	...	K, S	
SAGOR ISLAND.	Aug. 10th	10	29.742	29.720	85.0	81.0	83	S W	...	0.08	C	
	10th	16	29.607	29.625	90.8	83.5	72	S W S	...	...	CK, C, K	
	11th	10	29.784	29.790	81	79	91	W S W	10.1	0.80	N	d, o, n
	11th	16	29.680	29.686	85	82	87	S S W	9.1	0.10	N	m, o, scuds.
	12th	10	29.766	29.772	85	82	87	W S W	17.8	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	12th	16	29.682	29.688	84	81	87	S W	11.9	...	N	o
	13th	10	29.802	29.807	85	82	87	W S W	17.2	0.10	N	m, o, n, scuds
	13th	16	29.751	29.757	80	78	91	S	11.7	0.30	N	o, r
	14th	10	29.782	29.788	83	81	91	W S W	16.4	0.20	N	d, o, n
	14th	16	29.679	29.685	83	80	87	S W	14.7	0.10	N	o, v
	15th	10	29.740	29.746	82	80	91	S S W	5.7	0.50	N	o, n
	15th	16	29.629	29.635	88	82	76	S W	11.9	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Aug. 10th	10	29.717	29.723	87	81	76	N W	8.3	...	K	b, v
	10th	16	29.611	29.617	87	83	83	W S W	0.3	...	N	b, v, n
	11th	10	29.735	29.741	84	81	87	W S W	2.1	0.60	N	o, v
	11th	16	29.641	29.647	88	81	72	S W	4.8	...	N	v, n
	12th	10	29.770	29.803	80	77	86	S	4.7	2.10	KS	p, g
	12th	16	29.683	29.776	80	77	86	S	10.9	0.00	KS	p
	13th	10	29.749	29.840	83	80	87	S S E	3.1	0.10	KS	p, n
	13th	16	29.713	29.807	77	76	95	S S E	7.1	1.70	N	d, o, g
	14th	10	29.792	29.885	79	78	95	S	4.4	0.80	N	d, p, g
	14th	16	29.701	29.794	80	77	86	W	12.4	0.10	KS	d, u, g
	15th	10	29.750	29.813	76	76	100	S E	7.2	0.80	N	p, o
	15th	16	29.636	29.759	78	70	90	S	11.1	0.30	KS	p, u, g
MADRAS.	Aug. 10th	10	29.713	29.806	79	78	95	S S E	5.6	0.50	KS	p, g
	10th	16	29.611	29.704	83	80	91	S W	13.1	0.30	C, CK, KS	p, v
	11th	10	29.695	29.787	85	80	79	S	5.0	0.70	K, KS	b, v
	11th	16	29.591	29.683	85	81	83	S	15.4	...	K	b, v
	12th	10	29.691	29.784	80	79	95	S S E	5.0	0.30	KS	p, g
	12th	16	29.643	29.736	82	79	87	S W	11.4	...	K, KS	b, v
	13th	10	29.885	29.915	88	76	55	S	11	...	...	c
	13th	16	29.757	29.787	84	79	65	S E	15	...	...	c
	14th	10	29.884	29.914	90	78	50	W	6	...	...	c
	14th	16	29.761	29.791	87	79	68	S E by E	12	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.879	29.909	90	76	50	S S W	11	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.765	29.795	87	77	61	S E by S	15	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	Aug. 10th	10	29.921	29.951	92	78	51	S W by S	10	...	...	c
	10th	16	29.807	29.877	88	78	62	S E	13	...	...	c
	11th	10	29.901	29.931	89	78	52	S W	7	...	...	m
	11th	16	29.765	29.786	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	...	c
	12th	10	29.835	29.865	93	75	40	S S W	8	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.738	29.768	85	79	75	S E by S	11	0.02	...	c
	13th	10	29.837	29.867	91	78	63	S W by W	6	0.15	...	c
	13th	16	29.716	29.746	84	75	54	N W by W	8	...	...	c
	14th	10	29.711	29.793	84	80	83	S W	2.4	0.20	N, C	
	14th	16	29.614	29.697	82	78	89	N	1.5	0.10	K, N, C	
	15th	10	29.708	29.788	87	81	76	S S W	3.0	...	CK, C	
	15th	16	29.649	29.732	79	77	90	E S E	4.0	...	N	d
ARAB.	Aug. 10th	10	29.760	29.842	83	80	67	S W	1.5	...	K, KS, N, C	
	10th	16	29.714	29.798	75	73	90	S	4.2	...	N	p
	11th	10	29.726	29.809	82	77	78	W	0.3	0.90	N, C	
	11th	16	29.616	29.698	86	81	79	S W	3.5	...	K, N, C	
	12th	10	29.684	29.768	84	79	79	S	1.0	...	C, N	
	12th	16	29.574	29.658	87	80	72	W S W	4.3	...	C, K, N	
	13th	10	29.681	29.763	84	79	79	W	1.6	...	N	d
	13th	16	29.545	29.627	88	80	69	W	3.2	...	K, N, C	
	14th	10	29.668	29.748	87	80	72	S W	1.8	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.574	29.658	88	80	69	W N W	2.4	...	CK, C	
	15th	10	29.862	29.884	81	78	86	S	2.8	1.90	...	b, g
	15th	16	29.764	29.785	84	82	91	S W	3.6	...	...	b, g
ARAB.	Aug. 10th	10	29.852	29.874	80	78	91	S	2.9	1.50	...	d
	10th	16	29.787	29.809	78	77	95	W	3.6	1.00	...	d
	11th	10	29.897	29.919	79	77	90	S E	2.6	3.80	...	d, g
	11th	16	29.814	29.836	79	77	90	W	6.1	0.80	...	d
	12th	10	29.867	29.879	78	77	95	S	1.4	0.10	...	d
	12th	16	29.794	29.816	77	77	100	N W	4.6	...	...	g
	13th	10	29.782	29.804	80	78	91	S S W	0.9	0.20	...	r
	13th	16	29.687	29.709	81	79	91	S W	5.3	0.20	...	g
ARAB.	Aug. 10th	10	29.784	29.805	84	81	87	S	1.4	...	...	g
	10th	16	29.672	29.693	84	80	83	S S W	6.1	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.781	29.802	85	81	83	S W	8.2	0.20	...	b, g
	11th	16	?	?	84	80	83	S S W	6.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

† The greater part of the rain here recorded apparently as having fallen between 10th and 16th on the 13th, really fell in the early morning before A.M. The officer in charge of the observatory explains that the fall "could not be measured" at the usual hour as at 10 A.M. was drizzling.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th August 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug.	8th	Inches. 29.690	80.8	79.5	120.0	82.7	80.0	78.1	0.86	S S E & S S W	...	122.0	...	☉	Stratoni and Cirrocnuli. Drizzled at 8 A.M.
	9th	714	86.3	82.0	125.5	83.3	81.1	79.6	.89	S S W & S	...	191.1	...	...	Overcast. Drizzled at 1, 8, 11½ A.M. and 6 P.M.
	10th	706	83.2	77.4	...	80.9	78.9	77.5	.90	S & S S W	...	177.2	0.32	...	Overcast. Lightning from 8 to 10 A.M. Slight rain from 6½ to 12 A.M.
	11th	713	83.9	76.6	...	80.2	79.0	78.2	.94	S S W & S	...	107.1	1.12	...	Overcast. Thunder at 11½ A.M. & 8 P.M. Lightning at 8 P.M. Rain from 10½ A.M. to 4 & 8, to 11 P.M.
	12th	756	83.4	77.0	...	79.5	78.2	77.3	.93	S W & S S W	0.8	91.2	1.61	...	Overcast. Slight rain from midnight to 7, 11 A.M. to 2, & at 6 P.M.
	13th	717	83.9	77.2	...	80.2	78.9	78.0	.93	S S W & S by W	...	83.2	1.27	...	Chiefly Overcast. Rain from 3½ to 8½ A.M. Drizzled from 9 to 4 P.M. & at 10½ P.M.
	14th	867	88.0	78.6	140.0	82.1	79.7	78.0	.88	W N W, S W & S	...	41.6	0.70	...	Overcast cumuli & Cirri. Slight rain at 10 A.M. 5½ 0½, 8 & 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	11.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	88.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.90
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89

		Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	...	by lower rain gauge	5.02
	...	by anemometer gauge	5.07
Ditto ditto ditto,	...	average of nineteen previous years	3.18
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th August	...		32.40
Ditto ditto ditto,	...	average of nineteen previous years	44.51

* Fell from 8 P.M. of the 11th.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 18th August 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	98,193	1,20,843 6 0	11,027 6 2	4,16,800 30	1,80,158 2 9	17,060 10 0	28,601 16 2
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	99 1 6	9 1 8	.....	145 7 0	13 6 8	22 8 4
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	3,90,138	4,73,404 13 9	43,395 8 11	20,34,956 10	9,29,050 1 3	85,162 18 5	128,558 7 4
Total for 5 weeks	4,88,331	6,00,248 3 9	55,022 15 1	24,51,757 0	11,15,208 0 0	1,02,227 8 5	1,57,250 3 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,747	1,04,996 0 10	9,621 12 9	410,861 20	2,46,119 14 11	22,500 19 10	32,185 12 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	82 0 5	7 10 5	.....	192 4 6	17 12 6	25 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,66,580	5,35,821 9 6	49,116 19 7	22,78,321 30	11,58,174 0 9	1,06,105 19 1	1,55,282 18 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,519	8,383 1 3	708 9 0	18,380 0	6,508 4 6	590 11 10	1,365 6 10
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	37 8 2	3 8 9	...	29 1 11	2 13 5	6 2 2
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	15,774	33,291 10 6	3,051 14 8	1,42,934 10	42,520 8 0	3,898 10 9	6,950 5 5
Total for 5 weeks	19,293	41,674 11 9	3,820 3 8	1,60,414 10	49,037 12 6	4,495 2 7	8,315 6 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,738	8,321 1 4	762 15 4	24,241 20	8,696 13 0	797 4 2	1,559 19 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	37 3 8	3 8 3	...	38 14 7	3 11 4	6 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,760	44,081 14 7	4,040 16 10	1,52,578 0	39,617 6 4	3,631 11 11	7,672 8 9

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	39,146	17,754 13 3	1,627 10 6	81,012 15	20,412 0 4	1,871 2 0	3,498 12 6
Or per mile of railway	250	113 7 2	10 8 0	518 0	130 6 10	11 19 1	22 7 1
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	1,14,903½	81,193 6 9	7,442 14 6	3,40,597 27	84,920 4 0	7,784 7 1	15,227 1 7
Total for 5 weeks	1,54,040	98,948 4 0	9,070 5 0	4,21,610 2	1,05,332 4 4	9,655 9 1	18,725 14 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,228	17,737 4 3	1,625 18 3	1,17,040 6	28,244 3 11	2,589 1 2	4,214 19 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	238	113 5 5	10 7 9	748 0	180 7 7	16 10 11	26 19 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,45,942	78,134 15 0	7,162 7 4	6,60,925 37	1,60,708 2 11	14,739 16 9	21,902 4 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,271	735 0 0	73 10 0	27,563 4 0	922 0 0	92 4 0	165 14 0
Or per mile of railway	153	26 0 0	2 12 0	984 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	5 18 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	16,916	2,903 0 0	290 6 0	74,717 0	2,133 0 0	213 6 0	503 12 0
Total for 5 weeks	21,187	3,638 0 0	363 16 0	1,02,280 0	3,055 0 0	305 10 0	669 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,793	698 6 3	69 12 9	14,380 20	437 4 0	43 14 6	113 7 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	135	24 13 11	2 9 9	513 32	15 9 10	1 11 3	4 1 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,635	3,511 11 0	351 3 4	70,111 27	2,061 3 0	206 2 4	557 5 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,246	729 0 0	72 18 0	16,419 0	517 0 0	54 14 0	127 12 0
Or per mile of railway	152	26 0 0	2 12 0	586 0	19 0 0	1 19 0	4 11 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	21,187	3,638 0 0	363 10 0	102,280 0	3,055 0 0	305 10 0	679 6 0
Total for 6 weeks	25,433	4,367 0 0	436 14 0	118,699 0	3,572 0 0	360 4 0	796 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,978	698 1 3	69 16 2	14,982 0	456 4 6	45 12 7	115 8 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	140	24 14 11	2 9 10	535 3	16 4 9	1 12 7	4 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,583	23,583 1 0	420 19 6	85,093 27	2,571 7 6	351 14 11	672 14 5

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,169	820 0 0	82 0 0	2,004 0	268 0 0	26 16 0	108 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	44	30 0 0	3 0 0	73 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	6,441½	5,605 0 0	560 10 0	14,574 0	1,311 0 0	131 2 0	691 12 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	7,610½	6,425 0 0	642 10 0	16,578 0	1,579 0 0	157 18 0	800 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ILLEGAL CESSES LEVIED FROM RYOTS IN BENGAL.

The following papers regarding the illegal cesses levied by zemindars from ryots in Bengal are published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 30th May 1873.

READ AGAIN—

Circular order No. 57, dated the 12th December 1871, and the enclosures thereof.

READ also—

The replies of the Commissioners of Divisions thereto as below, the whole having reference to the illegal cesses levied by the zemindars in Bengal from their ryots.

Letters Nos. 477 and 139, dated 1st October 1872 and 27th March 1873, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Burdwan.

Letter No. 3RG, dated 5th July 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Presidency Division.

Letter No. 38, dated 19th April 1872, with enclosures, from Commr. of Rajshahye.

“ “ 109T, “ 25th June “ “ “ “ “ of Cooch Behar.

“ “ 728, “ 11th March “ “ “ “ “ of Dacca.

“ “ 121, “ 27th May “ “ “ “ “ of Chittagong.

“ “ 251, “ 2nd July “ “ “ “ “ of Patna.

“ “ 137, “ 16th June “ “ “ “ “ of Bhaugulpore.

“ “ 1994, “ 18th July “ “ “ “ “ of Chota Nagpore.

“ “ 240, “ 22nd Dec. “ “ “ “ “ of Assam.

1. The Board of Revenue brought to the notice of Government the illegal exactions practised upon their ryots by the zemindars in several districts, and under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor the circular above referred to

was issued to Commissioners of Divisions to ascertain whether similar practices prevailed in other districts also. Commissioners were requested to state clearly the extent to which such practices existed, and the manner in which they should be checked.

2. The replies of the Commissioners, which have now been received and considered by His Honor, make it clear that, in spite of the law, cesses in large numbers are levied from ryots by almost every zemindâr in the country; the fact being that owing to the absence of sufficient agency in Bengal, those parts of the regulations which give rights and privileges to zemindars have not only been maintained, but stretched to the utmost; while those parts which restrained them and limited their rights have been utterly set at naught.

3. This system of illegal exactions is now, however, in such universal vogue, is so deeply rooted, and so many social relations depend thereon, that it becomes a question whether it is desirable that Government should by any general or very stringent measures interfere to put a stop to them. It must be thoroughly understood, however, that the Government, in hesitating to adopt severe or extreme measures, in no degree recognizes or legalizes these cesses. Illegal, irrecoverable by law, and prohibited by law, they must remain; but it may perhaps be better, under all the circumstances except in extreme cases, not directly to interfere. As the people get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and protect their own rights and position, things will no doubt to some extent adjust themselves.

4. For the present, then, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be sufficient to direct that Magistrate-Collectors should be careful to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression. In any case in which any duress or violence is used by zemindars or others to enforce illegal cesses, the Magistrate should interfere promptly, treating the matter as an extortion; and wherever in any particular estate the zemindar, by any means, manages to collect from his ryots inordinate cesses, exceeding those sanctioned by the usages of that part of the country, measures should be taken to inquire and ascertain the facts to protect and instruct the ryots as to their rights, and generally to put a stop to such oppressions by every legal and proper means.

5. His Honor will also take advantage of the opportunity offered by the publication of the road cess rules to make it generally known to the people that excepting that one cess, of which the burden on the ryots will be strictly limited in each district, all other cesses are illegal and irrecoverable by law.

6. A copy of this resolution and connected papers will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

A copy of the resolution will be transmitted to Commissioners of Divisions for the information and guidance of the Magistrates and Collectors.

The whole of the papers will also be laid before the Government of India, under cover of a separate letter, for such notice as may be deemed necessary.

No. 1483, dated Darjeeling, the 30th May 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a

Circular No. 57, dated 12th December 1871, with enclosures.

Letters Nos. 477 and 139, dated 1st October 1872 and 27th

March 1873, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Burdwan.

Letter No. 318G, dated 5th July 1872, with enclosures, from

Commissioner of Presidency Division.

Letter No. 38, dated 19th April, with enclosures, from

Commissioner of Rajshah.

Letter No. 109T, dated 25th June 1872, with enclosures,

from Commissioner of Cooch Behar

Letter No. 728, dated 11th March 1872, with enclosures,

from Commissioner of Dacca.

Letter No. 121, dated 27th May 1872, with enclosures, from

Commissioner of Chittagong.

Letter No. 251, dated 2nd July 1872, with enclosures, from

Commissioner of Patna.

Letter No. 137, dated 13th June 1872, with enclosures, from

Commissioner of Bhawalpore.

Letter No. 1994, dated 18th July 1872, with enclosures, from

Commissioner of Chotta Nagpore.

Letter No. 240, dated 22nd December 1872, with enclosures,

from Commissioner of Assam.

Printed abstract of the above reports, dated the

copy of the papers noted on the margin, containing information gathered from the Commissioners of Divisions as to the levy of illegal cesses by the zemindars of Bengal from the cultivators, together with a copy of a resolution which the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded thereon. I am to ask whether the action taken by His Honor has the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and to inquire if any further orders are considered necessary.

2. I am to observe that these papers show conclusively what a drop in the ocean our legal road cess is compared to the mass of cesses illegally exacted from the people by the zemindars of Bengal.

3. I am also to draw attention to the universal levy of the "dāk khurcha" to reimburse the zemindars for the zemindari dāk-tax, as showing how futile it has been to put a cess on the zemindars and not on the ryots, and how unlikely it is that, as things now stand, the ryots would have got off the road cess even if they had been exempted by law.

No. 681, dated Simla, the 18th August 1873.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th May 1873, No. 1483, addressed to the Home Department, forwarding copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the correspondence cited in the preamble thereof, on the subject of the levy of illegal cesses by zemindars in Bengal from the cultivators on their estates.

2. From the reports submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions, it appears that cesses which are not recognized by law are extensively levied throughout the whole Presidency, but that they vary very materially both as to character and amount. The Lieutenant-Governor has arrived at the conclusion that any direct interference by Government with the levy of these cesses would be inexpedient excepting in extreme cases. His Honor has therefore considered it sufficient for the present to—

"direct that Magistrate-Collectors should be careful to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression. In any case in which any duress or violence is used by zemindars or others to enforce illegal cesses, the Magistrate should interfere promptly, treating the matter as an extortion; and wherever, in any particular estate, the zemindar by any means manages to collect from his ryots inordinate cesses, exceeding those sanctioned by the usages of that part of the country, measures should be taken to inquire and ascertain the facts, to instruct and protect the ryots as to their rights, and generally to put a stop to such oppressions by every legal and proper means." (Para. 4 of the Resolution.)

His Honor also proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the publication of the road cess rules to give some further explanation to the people with respect to their liability by law to the payment of cesses.

3. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council entirely approves the orders issued and the action proposed to be taken by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Excellency is of opinion that for the present no further orders are called for on this subject.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL AND THE
CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 18th August 1873.

READ—

The correspondence of 1869 regarding the establishment of medical schools at different places in Bengal.

The replies received to the further call for report made by this Government in June 1873. The recent annual report of the Calcutta Medical College.

The correspondence of 1868-70, which ended in the appointment of a committee for the preparation of medical text-books in the vernacular; also Dr. C. N. Macnamara's letter of the 8th August 1873, stating his views and those of other medical writers on the best system of scientific terminology for vernacular medical works.

READ also—

The letter addressed by this Government to the Government of India, Home Department, on the 11th August 1873, renewing the proposal that a sum of six lakhs offered in 1871-72, half by the Government of India and half by the Bengal Government, should be spent in making additions and improvements to the Medical College Hospital buildings.

RESOLUTION.—In the year 1869 there was much discussion and correspondence regarding the best way of giving instruction to the rapidly increasing numbers of Bengalees who desired to enter the medical profession. It was agreed by all that the Calcutta Medical College was not capable of indefinite enlargement. It was held by some that small classes of medical students might very well receive at district dispensaries such elementary teaching in medicine as would enable them to settle in their own districts as medical practitioners and to treat usefully the ordinary Indian diseases. Others held that inexpensive medical schools might be attached to the head-quarters of each division; while the majority of medical men were of opinion that nothing short of the standard of medical education now given would fit men to be licensed as medical practitioners. The papers of this discussion were laid before the Government of India in 1869 by Sir William Grey, who explained his object to be the “training up of a body of local practitioners able to apply simple remedies to ordinary diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, and epidemic fever, and who should displace the present ignorant native koberajes.” The Bengal Government at the same time proposed to attach medical classes to the Mitford Hospital at Dacca under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon. The Government of India left it to the Lieutenant-Governor's discretion to adopt the course deemed best, and said that no further imperial grant could at that time be given for the promotion of medical education in Bengal. No local funds, however, were available for the proposed objects, and the proposals of 1869 were not carried out.

2. From time to time the Medical College authorities have represented that the college premises and lecture-rooms were quite insufficient for their purpose; that the College Hospital was in many respects unsuitable; and that a new hospital and college were required at a cost of a very large sum of money. The necessity of a very considerable improvement of the hospital and extension of the college was urged by the present Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, and the Government of India was pleased to accede to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal that a sum of six lakhs or £60,000 should be given, half from the imperial and half from provincial funds, for the improvement and enlargement of the hospital and college. This sum was, however, deemed insufficient by the college authorities; and the proposal was on that account unfructuous. During the last few weeks the Lieutenant-Governor has informed the college authorities that in his opinion the time has come when he must do the best he can with six lakhs, if that sum can be made available, and he has invited their assistance and suggestions.

3. The proposed extensions of the College Hospital and college class-rooms will, however, not meet the difficulty now caused by the unmanageable numbers of the Medical College classes, nor the want felt for increased medical instruction in many parts of Bengal. The necessity that Government should deal very early with this matter was strongly brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Inspector-General of Hospitals and by the Medical College authorities in the month of May last. The Lieutenant-Governor caused selections from the previous correspondence to be circulated to officers of the Medical College and to other civil and medical officers; and he also invited a full expression of opinion from the Inspector-General of Hospitals upon the best way of meeting this difficulty. The replies to this reference have now been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Campbell Brown's report, which is very full and interesting, shows that three questions press for very early disposal, namely—

- (1) The improvement of the vernacular classes at the Calcutta Medical College.
- (2) The establishment of vernacular medical schools at other places in Bengal.
- (3) The completion of a series of vernacular text-books of medicine and surgery with the *least possible delay*.

4. Taking these three subjects in order, the Lieutenant-Governor comes first to—

The improvement of the vernacular classes at the Calcutta Medical College.

At present the pupils in the Medical College consist of—

Primary class students	..	433	} Who are instructed in English up to a high standard.
Hospital apprentices	..	41	
Casual students	..	12	
Licentiate class students	..	440	} Who are instructed in Bengalee up to the standard required for a native doctor's diploma.
Native apothecary class	..	332	
Native medical pupils	..	136	} Who are instructed in Hindustanee up to the native doctor's standard.
Total	..	1,394	

The two classes of students who are taught in Bengalee attend exactly the same lectures, learn the same subjects, and are examined in the same subjects for the most part. Drs. D. B. Smith and Cutcliffe recommend that the two classes be blended into one under the title of the licentiate class. It seems to be generally admitted that such an amalgamation is desirable; and the Lieutenant-Governor approves of its being carried out. The Medical Department will decide what title had best to be given to the amalgamated Bengalee classes; but the alteration had better not be carried out until the fee rates have been revised and the other proposals regarding the Calcutta vernacular classes have been finally settled.

5. But whatever may be the final arrangements of the vernacular classes, the main facts for the present purpose are that we have at the Medical College 1,400 students, whose numbers increase 25 per cent. every year; that the hospital at which these students receive clinical teaching makes up 137 beds; that nearly 500 of the students receive a high education through the medium of the English language, and from selected and highly paid European professors; that nearly 800 students receive a shorter and less complete medical education in Bengalee at the hands of the selected but less highly paid native teachers; and that about 130 pupils, mostly up-country men, receive the same education in Hindustanee at the hands of the same teachers that instruct the Bengalee classes. Dr. Campbell Brown tells us that for every hundred medical students there ought to be 50 beds in the hospital at which bedside teaching is given, and he tells us also that 500 students is about as large a number as one set of lecturers can satisfactorily teach, and that at any rate 1,000 must be the maximum number which any single medical school should contain. The Collège Principal and Professors tell us in the plainest language that, with the present overcrowded classes, one half of the students actually cannot hear what a lecturer says, still fewer can understand the demonstrations, and any real bedside teaching or tutorial instruction by question and answer is, for all but the few attentive,

clever students, almost impossible. The consequences are that only 31 per cent. of the Medical College students ever pass and gain their diploma; and (as in the case mentioned by Dr. C. Macnamara) even a passed student who had got his diploma has received no practical teaching, and "did not know where to place his stethoscope in order that he might listen to the sounds at the apex of the heart; at last fixed on a point above the right nipple, and then started off with a bit of some lecture about the sounds of the heart."

6. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor abundantly clear that we cannot continue to keep the increasing Bengalee classes attached to the Medical College Hospital. We are bound, if we teach them at all and give them diplomas, to attach them to a hospital where they can have some real bedside teaching, and to provide enough teachers and lecture-rooms, so that each student may get some real tutorial instruction from a competent man, before he is launched into the world with a Government license to treat his country-men for all manner of diseases. It is also clear that the Medical College Hospital, its accommodation, and its European staff of professors, is not more than sufficient for the 500 students of the English classes, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and who receive the highest medical education we can give. The Bengalee classes must be accommodated elsewhere, where they can have plenty of room and care, and receive regular clinical teaching. The only institution in Calcutta to which they could be attached is the Pauper Hospital at Sealdah, which makes up 300 beds, and near which there is ample space. This hospital is supported by the Calcutta Municipality; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes the Justices will readily agree to its becoming the seat of so important an institution as the vernacular branch of the Medical College. He would hope, too, that the attention, which the hospital would receive in connection with such an institution, may lead to some decrease of the sad mortality which occurs there.

7. If the Justices have no objection, the Lieutenant-Governor would propose to take immediate steps for providing the requisite lecture-rooms and buildings for the accommodation of the vernacular classes at the Sealdah Hospital. He would hope that the Government of India may be able to render available, for the time at least, some of the buildings designed for the Port Canning Railway. The Sealdah classes would continue to be a branch of the Medical College, and would enjoy the advantage of the supervision of the Principal and the College Council; but they would have ample accommodation, and their teachers would be able to give them clinical instruction. The difficulty as to the insufficient number of teachers could be overcome in part by relieving the teachers of the Bengalee classes of the Hindustanee pupils who may possibly be eventually transferred to medical schools where Hindustanee is the vernacular, a large proportion of them being military students from the Upper Provinces. The vernacular teachers who now give a double set of lectures, one set in Bengalee and one set in Hindustanee, would be able, when the Hindustanee students are transferred, to give their full time to teaching the Bengalee students. It would probably be necessary to have a selected European medical officer, or a first-rate native officer on almost as high pay, as Superintendent at Sealdah, to maintain discipline and direct the classes. The appointment of the Police Surgeon, who has now charge of the Sealdah Hospital, might perhaps be re-arranged in connection with the scheme, if the Justices agree. A native House Surgeon might be substituted for the Apothecary now resident at the hospital. The total extra cost of the Branch Medical College at Sealdah would probably not be very excessive, while the fees received from the classes are already large. The vernacular teachers would be transferred as they stand to Sealdah; but the Lieutenant-Governor fears it would not be possible to reduce the European staff of the Medical College, because the professors would have the full English classes they now teach, which number about 500 students, and which are rapidly increasing.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor now comes to the second point, namely—*The establishment of Vernacular Medical Schools at other places in Bengal.*

Dr. Campbell Brown tells us that the present Medical College supplies the actual wants of the public service, and that it is also supplying a small number

of men who settle down in Bengal villages and towns as private practitioners. The number of these practitioners in some of the centres of population is already considerable, as will be seen from the following passage in Dr. Brown's report. He writes—

"Some idea of the number of practitioners who may possibly settle among the people may be gained from the following facts, which I have derived from recent inspection reports submitted by Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Buckle, C. B. In the town of Hooghly (and Chinsura), with 34,761 inhabitants, there are, besides men in Government employ and native koberajes, 23 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,511 persons. Of these, 5 belong to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, 5 to the Native Doctor Class, 13 to the Compounder Class. In the town of Jessore, with 8,152 inhabitants, there are 5 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,630 inhabitants. Of these, 1 was a native doctor, 1 a compounder, 2 are failed students, and 1 a nondescript. In the town of Kishnaghur, with 26,150 inhabitants, there are 14 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,910 persons. Of these, 2 belong to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, 2 are rejected students, 2 native doctors, 3 compounders, and 5 servants to private dispensaries. Taking these places as representative, it appears that 1 practitioner in every 2,000 inhabitants can earn a living. Were a similar proportion to obtain throughout Bengal, there would be 34,000 medical practitioners, and to meet losses by death, it would be necessary to provide about 900 men yearly."

The great and constant increase of students at the Medical College shows that the profession of medicine is becoming popular; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that it is also fairly lucrative, for he has been told that most of the practitioners mentioned in the foregoing extract are believed to earn from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a month. Seeing how very much there is of remediable illness and disease in Bengal, the Government cannot but view with satisfaction the fact that private practitioners of scientific medicine are spreading themselves among the more advanced districts and towns of Bengal. And the Lieutenant-Governor believes it to be the bounden duty of Government to make the best arrangements possible for teaching young men who wish to study medicine.

9. One-third of the Medical College students are said to come from Dacca and its neighbourhood, notwithstanding the expenses and other drawbacks incident to young men coming to live in Calcutta. It seems quite certain that if medical schools were established at places like Dacca and Patna, the classes would very soon fill. At any rate it is absolutely necessary to establish such schools and relieve the Calcutta Bengalee classes, which already number nearly 800 pupils, and will at the recent rate of increase reach 1,100 or 1,200 in another two years. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is absolutely necessary to establish vernacular medical schools at Dacca and at Patna at once. At Dacca there is the Mitford Hospital to which the school could be attached; it already makes up some sixty beds, and its accommodation will have to be enlarged when the Dacca school students exceed 200 in number. At Patna the hospital will have to be in some degree enlarged at the expense of Government in order to meet the requirements of the medical school.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to have a separate medical officer in charge of each of these new schools; for the civil surgeoncies of Dacca and Patna have already very much work. But such a separate officer would add very greatly to the cost of the schools. The Agra school has been managed successfully by the Civil Surgeon for a number of years; and if the Medical Department think it possible, the new schools might be opened under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon at Dacca and Patna, competent native medical officers being placed at their head, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons now employed being utilized. If this be done, then the cost of each of these schools might probably not be very excessive. For the native teachers and the hospital house surgeons at the vernacular schools of medicine, the best plan will be to give a staff allowance, in addition to their grade of the officer employed. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that Dr. Brown inclines to this plan, as being calculated to keep good and contented men, rather than to a consolidated allowance, such as is given to the present Calcutta teachers.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor thus accepts the view held by the majority of officers consulted, that we must keep the level of our vernacular medical teaching at least up to the standard laid down for the Calcutta vernacular classes. At the same time he considers that there is much in what

Dr. C. Macnamara says in the following extract regarding the advantages of teaching apprentices at district hospitals and dispensaries. Dr. Macnamara writes:—

“What we require on the part of the professor is that he should gain some personal knowledge of his pupils, instructing them when in class somewhat after the fashion of the Oxford tutors, and referring them to existing vernacular text-books in place of lectures, except perhaps on the subject of chemistry and anatomy. Beyond this it is not wise to bring a number of ignorant native youths from their homes to study in a place like the Medical College, where they are practically beyond the supervision of their superiors and exposed to all the evil influences of a city like Calcutta. Many of them take to bad habits, and some lose self-respect so far as to becoming actual beggars. Most of them have little regard for their superiors, and ultimately turn out a set of practitioners much inferior in every way to the old class of native doctors, who were trained by our Civil Surgeons and regimental medical officers, but who had not enjoyed the advantages of a college education.

“For the purposes described in Mr. Eden’s letter, it would be better to revert to our former practice of training local practitioners rather than extend the Medical College system of education to Dacca, Patna, or anywhere else. I would advocate the scheme of affording young men an opportunity of gaining an elementary but practical knowledge of their work in our various charitable dispensaries and the jail hospitals of the districts in which they reside. There are several advantages in schools of this kind; in the first place, the influence of friends and relations is brought to bear on the pupil; the student learns the habits, dialect, diseases, and the power of resistance to disease of the class of people he is brought in contact with; and what is very important, he thus comes immediately under the eye of his superiors. If a decent fellow, he catches more or less of their tone, and if a bad man, his faults are quickly detected, and he is turned out of the place. Every district charitable dispensary should be capable of holding twenty beds besides having attached to it a residence for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and an out-patient department. I would not permit more than ten pupils at a time to study at any one dispensary, and they should be allowed a monthly stipend from Government.”

The Lieutenant-Governor would not wish to insist upon the plan being tried everywhere. But he considers it might be made a very useful parallel system, and perhaps it might in some way supplement our medical school teaching. He would ask the Inspector-General of Hospitals to suggest arrangements under which Civil Surgeons might receive, as practical apprentices in the district hospitals, students who have passed the College course.

The Lieutenant-Governor would be disposed to advise that a smaller course than otherwise of theoretical study should be accepted from students who also serve one year’s apprenticeship at a district hospital before they are granted a license to practise and receive a certificate of practical efficiency. But on this point Sir George Campbell would wish to receive an expression of the Inspector-General’s views. It is possible that the system (referred to in Dr. Brown’s 12th paragraph) whereby candidates for the hospital assistant class are obliged to undergo “one year’s training in a hospital or dispensary” may be preferable. But whether it comes at the beginning or the end of the school course, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that such practical training should be very specially encouraged.

12. There remains the question of fees. At present, in one branch of the vernacular classes a student pays Rs. 10 entrance and Rs. 3 monthly fee, while in the other he pays Rs. 2 entrance and Rs. 2 monthly fee. Dr. D. B. Smith recommends that the fee for the Calcutta vernacular classes should be the same, and that the Dacca and Patna fees should be somewhat lower, so as to attract students to the local schools. The Lieutenant-Governor’s views have already been expressed regarding the amalgamation of the Calcutta classes, subject, however, to final report from the Inspector-General of Hospitals. He considers that the monthly fees for the Calcutta vernacular medical classes may very well be put at Rs. 4; the primary class and casual student fees being raised in proportion. At other Government institutions of Calcutta, the fees are, at the Presidency College Rs. 12 a month, at the Engineering College Rs. 5, and at the Hindoo School Rs. 4 a month. The medical vernacular classes may therefore very well pay Rs. 4 all round; at the Dacca and Patna schools the fee to begin with should not be more than one or two rupees a month and Rs. 5 for the license.

13. The third subject pressing for immediate disposal is—

The completion of a series of vernacular text-books in medicine with the least possible delay.

Dr. Campbell Brown, Dr. D. B. Smith, and the other members of the Medical College Council, lay very much stress on the absolute necessity for preparing these text-books without delay. The Lieutenant-Governor finds that in the years 1868-70 there was discussion on this subject, and that a committee, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, some Hindoo and Mohamedan gentlemen, and four Medical College Professors, were appointed to procure the preparation of a set of medical text-books in Bengalee. It does not appear that anything has been done by this committee. At any rate the requirement is now more urgent than it ever was. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the best way will be for Government to grant a considerable sum to be expended as rewards for prize text-books. He would ask the Inspector-General of Hospitals to favor him with a draft of such a notice as might be issued, giving rewards in suitable proportions for text-books or hand-books in the several subjects. Sir George Campbell considers that one of the most useful medical works we could have would be a good hand-book on Indian drugs and indigenous materials used or capable of being used as medicine. He believes it to be the opinion of medical men well qualified to judge that there is an extreme need for a good vernacular hand-book of this kind. It would have to be considered whether a maximum and minimum length should not be set down for each text-book; whether the prize-book should be in English, or in Bengalee, or in both; if in English, how we should get over the difficulty of getting a really scientific, accurate, and intelligible translation of an English prize text-book. As English books will be common to all India, it may be hoped that the Government of India will bear their cost, this Government bearing the cost of translation. The jury who may be appointed to award prizes should have power to award to any deserving but unsuccessful candidate such sum as would recompense him for the cost of compiling and translating his work. The Inspector-General of Hospitals would consider whether the prize-book should be the property of Government, or whether it should be made a condition that the author should bring out a good Bengalee edition of his work at a low price to be fixed by the jury before he received the whole of the reward. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive at an early date a draft of the notice which should be issued to invite competition. The books will take some time to prepare, and intending competitors should not be hurried; still the need for the text-books is very emergent. The task of the jury who will have to adjudge the prizes will be heavy; and the Inspector-General of Hospitals will consider whether any remuneration should be offered to them.

14. There is one difficulty connected with the vernacular text-book question, on which there was some discussion in the correspondence of 1868-71, namely, the best way of translating or conveying the meaning of scientific terms. Dr. C. Macnamara, in the letter cited at the head of this resolution, describes the method which he and other medical writers (both English and native) recommend to be—

“To employ Bengalee words to express the technical terms made use of, if any such words exist; if not, to transliterate the English or Latin term used, giving in brackets the word in the Roman character, so as to facilitate its proper pronunciation.”

This method has been actually employed and found to answer. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish this system to be adopted in all text-books or hand-books competing for the Government prize; he believes it to be practically the best and simplest for pupils and for ordinary readers. He would, however, add this caution to the rule as set out by Dr. Macnamara, namely, that the vernacular words used must be real vernacular words understood by all decently-educated people, and not inventions from Arabic or Sanskrit. When there is no really vernacular word for a particular scientific term, instead of coining a new word, the English word must be taken; it should be transliterated and also given in the Roman character after the manner described by Dr. Macnamara.

16. Lastly, the question has to be settled how the cost of these arrangements can be met. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that as matters now stand, the provincial funds can hardly bear the charge; for already Bengal spends on medical charges $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year; whereas in the decentralization order of 1870-71, the Bengal assignment for medical services was only $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Still he is convinced that the arrangements now proposed *must* be made, if medical education in Bengal is to go on at all, and he hopes that the Government of India may be pleased to help in the matter. A copy of this resolution, together with a full statement of the financial bearings of the question, will be laid before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

17. Meanwhile the several authorities will be moved to consider and report upon the best way of giving effect to the present orders—

- (1) The Chairman of the Justices will be moved to ask the Justices of Calcutta if they will agree to the Pauper Hospital being used for the purposes of the vernacular branch of the Medical College, on the understanding that Government bears all charges over and above what the Justices now spend.
- (2) The Commissioners of Dacca and Patna will be moved to appoint committees, on which there should, if possible, be a native medical officer as member, to report upon the site, plans, and cost of additions to the hospital at Patna, and of lecture-rooms and dissecting-rooms at Dacca and Patna close to the hospital. The committees' reports should be submitted with the Commissioner's opinion.
- (3) The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in communication with the Medical College Principal and Council and the Consulting Engineer for State Railways will be moved to report upon the ground, buildings, and cost, and any possible adaptation of buildings required for the vernacular classes at Sealdah, for their Superintendent, and for all their requirements. They will submit their report through the Inspector-General of Hospitals, who is requested to give them any instructions which may be necessary upon subsidiary points.
- (4) The Commissioner of Police will be asked to report upon the best site for the Lock-Hospital, when the vernacular classes move to Sealdah. Possibly that Lock-Hospital may be abolished, the accommodation in the Lock-Hospitals being now, it is believed, more than is required.
- (5) The Inspector-General of Hospitals will be moved to report, either separately or otherwise, as he may see fit—
 - (a) In detail after consulting such officers as he may see fit, upon the establishments required for the Sealdah classes and for the medical schools at Dacca and Patna; and upon the feasibility of putting the outside schools under the Civil Surgeon.
 - (b) Upon the question of the fees to be levied at the Calcutta and other schools, and on the proposal to amalgamate the Calcutta vernacular classes.
 - (c) On the best way of transferring the native medical pupils to Hindustanee schools of medicine without causing inconvenience or loss, so as to set free the vernacular teachers for Bengalee classes only.
 - (d) Whether any reduction will be possible in the European staff of the Medical College when the vernacular classes move to Sealdah.
 - (e) Upon the rules under which selected Civil Surgeons might be encouraged to take medical apprentices at their district dispensaries and hospitals, and on the cost, if any, of such arrangements.

- (f) Upon the point whether the one year's practical apprenticeship at a district hospital should be required before or after the candidate for a license passes his native doctor's examination.
- (g) Upon the notice which should be issued, and the other arrangements which should be made for inviting the preparation of English and vernacular hand-books or text-books of medicine and surgery.

OPERATIONS OF THE PORT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR
1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE.

Calcutta Port Trust.

Calcutta, the 25th August, 1873.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1872-73.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to congratulate the Port Commissioners on their most successful management of the great public interests entrusted to them, and on the vast benefit to the commercial and general community resulting from their labors. An immense change has been and is being wrought in the Port of Calcutta, and the facilities afforded to trade are increased in a manner for which the warmest acknowledgment of the Government is due to the Commissioners.

2. *Para. 5. Progress of Works.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 10,00,451 on new works during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,53,888 has been devoted to improving the accommodation for country boats and cargo boats at the inland vessels wharves. His Honor hopes that the Commissioners will continue to give their attention to providing improved accommodation for traffic of this class; he has already expressed an opinion that facilities should be provided by extensions of the public wharves northwards. The Strand Bank has been made up with only one break in the whole distance between the Armenian and Ahceeretollah Ghâts. The progress of the works and improvements of the wharves is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor must still observe that the sums which it is proposed shortly to devote to accommodation for inland boats seem incommensurate to the largeness of the net receipts from this source. He would suggest that if one light pontoon landing stage proves a success, other stages of this kind might with advantage be added on the long line of boat wharfage.

3. *Para. 7.*—Although considerable silting has been going on and is still going on behind jetties Nos. 1 to 4, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the jetties have not had any bad effect on the channel. It is still, however, evident that the silting about the jetty heads will be a source of constant anxiety and expenditure to the Commissioners. His Honor trusts that the dredger which has been ordered from England, and which is expected to reach Calcutta by the end of September, will be an effectual means of keeping down the silting.

4. *Paras. 13-16.*—The Commissioners expect to complete, during 1873-74, certain works* in hand which will cost them nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees. For these charges they have 12 lakhs available, but the Commissioners will have to provide the difference of Rs. 50,000 from another loan.

5. *Para. 17.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that at the close of the year 1873-74, when these works are completed, the Commissioners will have spent

* Jetties, inclusive of export sheds.

Inland vessels wharves.

Machinery and plant (completion of Armstrong cranes).

Warehouse on Strand Bank lands.

Extension of new river-side road.

upon those improvements Rs. 35,34,850, of which Rs. 8,34,850 will have been provided out of their own profits, and the rest by loans from Government.

6. *Para. 20-22.*—The question of providing accommodation for the export trade at the jetties has occupied much of the time and attention of the Commissioners during the year. The necessity for making provision at the jetties for the shipping of export cargo is evident, and without this provision the scheme of port appliances would be entirely incomplete.

7. *Para. 32.*—The aggregate income and expenditure on account of jetties for the past two years is as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	3,63,706	4,09,440	45,734
Expenditure	2,04,778	2,43,911	39,133

8. *Para. 35.*—Before the preparation of the budget estimates for the year 1873-74 a sub-committee was appointed to consider whether any reductions might be made in jetty charges, but it was found that, in consequence of the extraordinary charges to be met from the revenue for the repayment of the first instalment of the Government loan and towards the purchase of a dredger, no reductions were feasible, and the current rates have been maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor joins with the Commissioners in hoping that they will be in a position next year to reconsider the question of a reduction.

9. *Para. 36.*—His Honor is very glad to observe that the Commissioners have established a reserve fund in connection with the jetties at a rate of 10 per cent. on the capital expended on property (such as jetties and cranes) especially liable to injury in case of a cyclone. He is gratified to know that they have accepted the advice which he has given on former occasions, and that under this and other heads they have established the "Reserve," and "Depreciation" Funds, which he considers necessary to prudent finance.

10. *Para. 39.*—A sub-committee has been appointed to inquire into the occasional complaints that have been made against the working on the jetties. The Lieutenant-Governor is assured that the Commissioners will do all that is in their power to remove the cause of these complaints. It is probable that a sufficient remedy will be afforded by the construction of the new export sheds, which are being constructed large enough to provide temporary accommodation for import cargo in case the import sheds are blocked.

11. *Para. 43.*—The ordinary income and expenditure on account of inland wharves for two years stand thus—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	1,98,456	2,01,834	3,378
Expenditure	46,043	68,381	22,338

12. *Para. 44.*—The ordinary income and expenditure of the whole port for the two years is as follows—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	4,48,111	5,43,020	94,909
Expenditure	2,80,939	3,95,168	1,14,229

13. *Para. 50.*—The Commissioners have, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, very judiciously and prudently opened a "Depreciation Fund," in order to meet the cost of replacing boats, &c., actually worn out. The fund will consist of a percentage of the value of the block which will be credited to it year after year, the rate of percentage being calculated according to the average durability of the block.

14. *Para. 52.*—The Lieutenant-Governor views with approbation the reduction which the Commissioners have been able to effect in mooring hire on vessels trading to the port, and which was unequal in its incidence, the rates from June to October being double those payable from November to May. Henceforth the rates for the twelve months will be equal, and on the lower scale; and vessels moved to and from the jetties for the convenience of the Commissioners will be exempted from Harbour Master's charges.

15. *Para. 53.*—A net amount of Rs. 10,54,940 has been realized for Government during the year on account of pilotage, lights and buoys, and hospital dues, with no risk and no loss to Government, at a cost of Rs. 3,500. The system of maintaining only one agency for the realization of port and pilotage charges payable by vessels, partly to Government, and partly to the Commissioners, seems to have worked satisfactorily; and the thanks of Government are due to the Commissioners for the aid thus afforded.

16. *Para. 54.*—The number of sea-going vessels which entered and left the port, exclusive of dhonies, tug and river steamers, has increased from 1,793 in 1861-62 to 1,909 in 1872-73. The gross tonnage of these vessels for those years was 1,337,632 and 2,284,319 respectively. The average tonnage of the vessels employed in the trade of the port, including steamers and sailing vessels, was 746 tons in 1861-62 against 1,196 tons in 1872-73, the average tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels in the latter year being 1,531 tons and 1,017 tons respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that there is a slight decline in the number of sailing vessels, both in arrivals and departures, from last year as follows—

			1871-72.	1872-73.	Decrease.
Arrivals ..	..	..	655	615	40
Departures ..	..	..	634	628	6
Total	..	..	1,289	1,243	46

While the steamers have increased as follows—

			1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.
Arrivals ..	..	..	300	338	38
Departures ..	..	..	303	328	25
Total	..	..	603	666	63

17. *Paras. 69-71.*—It was a condition in the deed of transfer of the Strand Bank lands that the Commissioners should annually pay to Government a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the maintenance and repairs of the Strand Bank Road from the Chandpal Ghât to the Kidderpore Bridge, the Eden Gardens, and some other works connected with the health and convenience of the residents of Calcutta; but on the application of the Commissioners to forego this annual payment, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under separate orders, to surrender the contribution for two years, and to make over the sum of Rs. 80,000 as a Government donation towards the work of continuing northwards the Strand Bank Road and wharves, and attaining the great object of completing the circle of the town by connecting the Strand Road with the Circular Road at Chitpore. Meantime the Government has undertaken the burden of the works, which are eventually to be met from the Strand Bank fund. The balance of the rent received for the Strand Bank lands will be spent on a river-side road between Aheerettollah Ghât and the Chitpore Canal, which will, His Honor believes, prove a great acquisition to the town of Calcutta.

18. *Para. 74.*—The Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be altogether desirable that measures should be taken to prevent collisions and to ensure the efficient working and co-operation of the river and jetty police. The details of the Commissioners' proposals are under His Honor's separate consideration.

19. *Para. 35.*—The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be in a position to carry out shortly the concentration of office buildings alluded to by the Commissioners.

20. His Honor fully appreciates the great value of the services that have been rendered to the port by Mr. W. D. Bruce, Vice-Chairman, and the energy, diligence, and skill that he has brought to bear upon his duties. He has read with pleasure the testimony borne by the Commissioners to the good service done by the several executive officers of the Port Trust.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor again congratulates the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Commissioners on the success of their undertakings, and desires to thank them cordially on behalf of Government and the public for the unremitting care and attention with which they have applied themselves to their duties.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 21st August 1873.

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1872.

1. For the first time the results in the whole of the large medical institutions of Calcutta except the Native Hospital are reviewed together in this report, and the Lieutenant-Governor must thank Dr. Brown and his Secretary, Dr. Macleod, for a very complete and interesting analysis of the statistics bearing upon the health of Calcutta and its suburbs. His Honor would, however, ask the Surgeon-General to consider whether it is really necessary to include in future reports all the detailed tables given in the appendixes. They are more, certainly, than Government requires, and might, it is believed, be materially reduced without impairing the value of the report as a departmental record. No detailed account of the working of the Native Hospital is given in the Report, though the figures are included in the returns, probably because this is an independent institution, which has formed the subject of a Government resolution, dated 1st April last. In future, however, it would be convenient to include this institution also in the general review, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that the Governors and Dr. Macnamara will willingly give the Surgeon-General the means of doing so.

2. The total number of persons treated at the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 251,039, or 15,366 more than in the previous year. Of these 20,805 were in-patients, and 231,134 received out-door relief. It is satisfactory to learn that the increased attendance indicates only increasing usefulness in the institutions affected, and not any increase of disease, the year having been indeed, but for the dengue epidemic, very tolerably healthy.

3. Dr. Brown analyses the percentages of age and sex, caste and race, so far as the returns enable him to do so, and compares the results with those of the Census. The percentages as regards sex and age are these—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
As by hospital returns	64·9	16·3	18·8
As by Census*	58·55	26·58	14·86

Women do not therefore seem to attend in proportion to their numbers. This was what might have been expected. As regards caste and race, the percentages are—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other castes.
By hospital returns... ..	7·8	9·0	31·9	47·1	4·2
By Census	4·77		29·61	65·05	0·56

Europeans and Eurasians, Mussulmans, and other castes, seem therefore to avail themselves of medical aid more readily than Hindus. This reverses, as regards the Mahomedans, the conclusions of last year based on a comparison of the bare totals of attendance. The figures are incomplete, as no note of race or caste is kept for the native hospital out-patients. The Lieutenant-Governor is sure that the Governors would, if requested to do so by the Surgeon-General, consent to direct the registry of particulars of race and caste in the case of out-door patients in accordance with the system followed in other hospitals.

4. The death-rate on persons treated in the hospitals was 132 per mille, or the same as last year. Excluding cholera, it was 125 as against 127 in 1871. The table given in paragraph 5, comparing as it does not only the hospital rates, but the municipal returns of mortality, shows a great improvement in the public health during the last five years. In 1867 the hospital rate was 191,

* The figures in the report are not quite correct.

or, excluding cholera, 175. In 1868 it rose to 199, or, excluding cholera, 179, but since then it has steadily fallen to 132, as stated above. At the same time it must be observed that in comparing the different hospitals an element of uncertainty is introduced into these returns owing to the practice of rejecting cases believed to be hopeless at some of the principal hospitals, and sending them to the Pauper Hospital. Dr. Macnamara states that the growth of this practice is one cause for the diminution of the mortality in the Native Hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor has called for a special report on this subject. The municipal registration figures given in the return show that the death-rates of the last three years for the town generally are lower than those of the three preceding by a very marked difference, but the rate which was 22·6 in 1870 was 23·1 in 1871, and 26·4 in 1872 (not much under the rate of 1867, viz., 27·1). The rise in the rate is apparently to be ascribed chiefly to cholera.

5. Setting aside the extraordinary epidemic of dengue, which, however, among 2,292 persons treated, caused only seven deaths, the table of diseases shows that the prevalent types of maladies were the same as in former years. Of 2,761 deaths, 306 were from fever, 217 from cholera, 301 from phthisis, 217 from dropsy, 682 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 33 from pneumonia, 270 from ulcers, 195 from debility. Bowel complaints account for the heaviest mortality, dysentery and diarrhoea being the most fatal form of diseases. Cholera was more prevalent than in 1871, and the rate of mortality among cases treated was high, 484·3 per 1,000. Typhoid fever was also very fatal, 93 deaths among 132 persons treated. Phthisis, dropsy, and ulcers come next in order of fatality. Small-pox has for some years past been almost unknown—thanks probably to the operations of the Vaccine Department.

6. The remarks made by the Surgeon-General in paragraph 8 as to the importance of fixing precisely the locality of cholera cases, are much to the point, and the Chairman of the Justices will be asked to draw the Health Officer's attention to them.

7. In paragraph 9 it is shown that the healthiest months in the year are those in which the heat is greatest, while the most unhealthy are the cold weather months. The influence of season upon disease is a subject of which very little is accurately known. As the Surgeon-General remarks, the collection of careful statistics may enable us in time to bring in meteorology to assist us in arriving at a clearer theory of causation than we now possess.

8. *The Medical College Hospital.*—The number of patients relieved by the Medical College Hospital was, in-door, 5,163, out-door, 42,213, the total number being slightly (469) below that of last year. The average daily sick was 266·90. The decrease in the number treated is entirely in out-door patients, and is said to arise from more careful registry, treating each person as one case, irrespective of the number of times he may be treated. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this system is followed in all the hospitals now. It is very misleading to have the returns compiled on two different systems, and His Honor begs that the Surgeon-General will make sure that the proper plan is understood and followed.

9. The death-rate of the hospital was 115·8 per thousand, against 126·28 in 1871. In cases treated to a termination it was 121·8 as against 134·1. Excluding moribunds dying within twenty-four hours of admission, the rates for 1872 were, on treated, 90·9, and on cases terminated, 95·9. Dr. D. B. Smith gives in his report a very interesting analysis of the mortality rates of the hospital for the past ten years. Among Christian patients they have fallen from an average of about 95 per mille to 56, and among natives from rates ranging from 255 to 309 down to 168. The relative mortality among native patients is ordinarily much higher than among Europeans and Eurasians, but, strangely enough, during 1872 cholera, diarrhoea, liver abscess, and bronchitis were more fatal among the latter than among the former. Indeed the cholera death-rate in this hospital was last year unprecedentedly high, being for Christian patients, 692·3 per mille as against 321·4 in 1871, and for natives 607·4 as against 431·5. The absolute number of cholera patients has no doubt fallen greatly of late years, owing, it is universally admitted, to the improved conservancy and water-supply of the city; but the remarkable fatality of the cases in the Medical

College Hospital last year is deserving of attention. The General Hospital returns for Europeans do not exhibit this feature, a fact which, unless explained, would seem to point to local causes affecting the Medical College Hospital rates. From page 68 it seems that of 132 cases, 15 came from ships in the river, 14 from Bow Bazaar, 12 from Chitpore, 11 from the suburb of Simla, and 10 from Bara Bazaar. The Health Officer of the Municipality should have his attention drawn to these facts of locality as soon as they come to notice during the year, that inquiry may be made while the matter is fresh.

10. From the analysis of results in surgical cases given by Dr. Smith, it seems that though not so low as in 1871, 1868, and 1863, the death-rate was less than in any of the other years of the decade, and cases of death by pyæmia and septicæmia were very few, six in all. But nevertheless the figure last year was much higher than in 1870 or 1871. So that it would almost seem as though, notwithstanding the general improvement on an average of years, there had been at work last year some special morbid influence making pyæmia more common. The following table compares the mortality after major surgical operations in the various hospitals. The freedom of the General Hospital from pyæmia is very noticeable.

Major Surgical Operations.

Institutions.	Total.	Died.	Remarks.
Medical College Hospital ...	211	36	6 from Pyæmia or Septicæmia. The rest from exhaustion, tetanus and other causes.
Ophthalmic Hospital ...	169	...	
General Hospital ...	17	...	
Pauper Hospital ...	...	...
Police Hospital	Tetanus.
Sukea Street Dispensary ...	6	1	
North Suburban Hospital ...	9	...	
Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's Hospital...	37	3	None from Pyæmia.
Alipore Dispensary ...	2	...	
Arratoon Apear Dispensary	Pyæmia 2 ; gangrene 3. Pyæmia 5.
Howrah General Hospital...	13	7	
Native Hospital ...	92	24	
Total ...	556	71	

11. The management of the various branches of the hospital, the lying-in ward, the ophthalmic hospital, the out-door dispensaries, and the dental dispensary, was, as usual, satisfactory.

12. Dr. Brown remarks that no progress has been made during the year towards building a new hospital or providing the present building with the additions which are considered necessary. The idea of erecting a new building had to be abandoned for want of sufficient funds. It was found that a new hospital and college on an approved plan and on a new site would cost not less than 15 lakhs of rupees. As the funds at the disposal of Government would not admit of so large an outlay, an ineffectual appeal was made to the native public through the British Indian Association and to the Justices of the Peace to contribute a portion of the required expenditure. Nothing has yet been done towards improving the present buildings owing to the objections raised by the Medical College authorities to any plan that could be undertaken with reasonable means. The requirements of the college and hospital are, however, steadily increasing, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no option but to do what he can with the money he can make available. He has already contributed to the municipal funds a large sum of money for effecting a thorough drainage of the neighbourhood, and the College Council has been asked to aid His Honor with suggestions for improving the present college and hospital buildings.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the legacy, moneys, and other funds belonging to the hospital have been brought under proper control. As suggested, all the floating deposits and accumulated interest may be at once invested in Government paper.

14. The experiment of training native midwives should certainly not be given up. It is satisfactory to see that three out of the four under tuition have passed the examinations.

15. *General Hospital*.—The addition to the civil hospital of all the buildings formerly occupied by the military sick make the General Hospital now a really first-class institution capable of accommodating about 300 patients. The average daily number of sick during the year was 182·25, and the death-rate 45·30, a rate below the average of the six years (1865—71) by 18·16, but exceeding that of 1871 by 8·78. The cause of this falling off is shown to have been mainly due to the greater prevalence of cholera.

16. The cholera death-rate was 446·8 per mille, as against 592·5 in 1871 (the result of comparison being the converse of that at the College Hospital); but the absolute number of cholera cases was 92 against 27. The improved rate of mortality of late years is attributed solely to the cases being brought under treatment at an earlier stage. The river-side dispensary will, if established, do much to secure this; but unfortunately the opposition of the military authorities to the erection of any building, however insignificant, on the Strand Bank has prevented its being placed where it would have been of most use.

17. Dr. Ewart draws attention to the sewers that still void themselves into the river, and to which much of the mortality among the sailors is attributed. The Chairman of the Justices will be asked to get a report from the Town Engineer upon this matter, and the Department of Military Works will be requested to report on the state of things as regards the Fort drains and the possibility of improving their arrangements.

18. Dr. Ewart's analyses of results under the other principal diseases are interesting, but call for no special remark further than that careful investigations into the nature of remittent fever ought to be quite possible with the staff, permanent and temporary, attached to the hospital. The fact that all the cases of heat apoplexy or sunstroke (*insolatio*) recovered is noteworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor does not see that any of our supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons have yet been attached to this hospital.

19. The Surgeon-General's directions as to the mode of treating moribunds in the hospital returns have been approved already. He should see that they are duly attended to in practice.

20. It certainly seems inconvenient that when the hospital has only Rs. 25 a month to spend on books for the sick it should be prevented from buying cheap and second-hand from reading clubs out here, and should have to indent for new ones through the Secretary of State. The Government of India will be asked not to press the rule in the case of this institution, and meantime Dr. Ewart is authorized to buy second-hand books here. Perhaps if it were generally known how books and magazines are valued in a hospital like this many private donors would come forward to assist.

21. *The Nurses' Institution*.—The Calcutta Nurses' Institution has again done much useful work, and though its balances have fallen somewhat, it has been able to increase its staff to supply the wants of the General Hospital. After the year closed, however, Government had to make a special grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Committee of Management to enable them to meet their working expenses, and it is hoped that the ladies of the Committee and the friends of the Institution have since been able to place its finances on a satisfactory footing.

22. *The Municipal Pauper Hospital*.—The Pauper Hospital, or Lazar House of Calcutta, maintains its high death-rate of 277 per mille, or 202 excluding absolute moribunds. Of the 1,518 deaths among the 5,467 persons under treatment, 303 died within twenty-four hours, and 494 more within a week of admission. Most of the cases when they come in are chronic and beyond all medical skill. Half the admissions are cases rejected by the other hospitals and then brought to the Pauper Hospital, and a large proportion of the remainder are picked up by the police in the streets. Everything has been done that can be reasonably expected to reduce the death-rate and increase the chances of these poor creatures, but without much perceptible effect. The attention of the Justices will be invited, through their Chairman, to Dr. Woodford's representations as to the necessity of enclosing the building and grounds of the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor also, as intimated in paragraph 4 above, wishes to

have full and exact report as to the present practice of the other large hospitals in rejecting cases or sending them to the Pauper Hospital.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Surgeon-General that the present designation of Resident Apothecary is more appropriate than the proposed one of House Surgeon for the apothecaries attached to the Pauper and Police Hospitals.

23. *The Police Hospital.*—The Municipal Police Hospital returns show that the Calcutta Police is, as a body, healthy, the sick-rate being only 3 per cent. on strength, and the death-rate 2·14. The Chairman of the Justices will again be asked how the work of improving the drainage in the neighbourhood of the hospital is progressing, and his attention will be asked to Dr. Woodford's complaint that the refuse of the adjoining houses is emptied into the hospital compound. The Commissioner of Police will be requested to consider whether sufficient power to maintain proper order and discipline among the patients should not be delegated to the medical officer of the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report promised on the menial establishment of this institution.

24. *The Sukea Street Dispensary* has been treating a daily average of 101·85 out-door and 7·41 in-door patients. It has been decided to make it over to the Governors of the Native Hospital.

25. *The North Suburban Hospital* treats only in-door patients. It received 726 during 1872. The mortality rate was high, 26 per cent., accounted for by its being in the main a pauper hospital. The Surgeon-General should communicate with the Committee in order to the opening, if possible, of an out-door dispensary, which is much wanted in this quarter.

26. *The Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital* has formed the subject of correspondence during the year. It treated 178 in and 6,379 out-patients during the year—a considerable advance on 1871; but the funds will be more usefully applied under the arrangements recently sanctioned, transferring the in-patients to a ward in the General Hospital and maintaining the separate institution as an out-door dispensary only.

27. *The Alipore Dispensary* is supported almost entirely by Government—a fact not very creditable to the charity of the neighbourhood in which it stands. It relieved 6,038 out and 175 in-patients during the year.

28. *The Arratoon Apcar Dispensary* at Garden Reach was established and is mainly supported by the liberality of a gentleman of well-known benevolence, Mr. T. Apcar. It relieved 8,402 sick during the year.

29. *The Howrah Hospital.*—The Howrah General Hospital is an important institution. The average daily sick was—

In-door	...	{ European 29·18
		{ Native 22·11
Out-door	...	{ European 13·92
		{ Native 93·20

The total treated amounted to 13,058, and the death-rate, including moribunds, to 218·5; excluding them, to 119·9. The Lieutenant-Governor begs again that the Surgeon-General will issue instructions to all hospitals as to a uniform mode of showing moribunds and cases in the returns. There is evidently from Dr. Elliot's report much uncertainty at present. The death-rate in this hospital appears to be very high as compared with others. From the report, however, it is gathered that the rate among Europeans was last year only 46·90 per mille, or very little over the General Hospital rate. Among the natives, on the other hand, the mortality was very high, 263 among 700 patients. Of these, 149 were moribund when admitted; but even the death-rate among patients not of this class was 194·52 per mille. The cause of this is probably the fact that Howrah is the terminus of a great railway line, and surrounded by factories of various kinds—causes which would bring into hospital many natives who would elsewhere have died in their houses unattended. But a special report on this subject is urgently required.

30. It is curious to notice that in this hospital the admissions from cholera were few and the death-rate small, though cholera was understood to be at one time prevalent in Howrah. The admissions and results were—

Europeans	...	{ Admitted 13
		{ Death-rate 266 6
Natives	...	{ Admitted 45
		{ Death-rate 325 0

31. There has been a falling off in the number of European in-door patients for some years past, attributed (1) to the establishment of the Sailors' Home on the Calcutta side; (2) to the removal of many of the railway staff to Assensole; and (3) to diminished popularity owing to changes in staff. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the last cause at any rate has now been removed. The liberality with which the employés of the East Indian Railway came forward to help the institution when in want of funds shows that its usefulness is appreciated, and the reforms lately introduced ought to have a good effect. The Government contribution to the hospital is liberal, and nothing more can be given should the medical officer's fears of deficiency of funds be realised.

32. *The Calcutta Lock-Hospital* reports have been reviewed in a separate resolution on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta.

33. The Lieutenant-Governor will, in conclusion, ask the Surgeon-General to assure the gentlemen under whose able professional management the various institutions above reviewed are placed, of the continued interest which the Government takes in their labors and their results. His Honor's thanks are tendered to each and all of them, but their best reward is the consciousness that they are doing much to relieve suffering and advance the cause of medical science.

CARD SHARPING IN THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

No. 306, dated Burdwan, the 21st June 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter No. 298 of 17th June, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, and to recommend that section 11 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 may at once be extended to the places named in the margin of paragraph 10 of the Magistrate's letter, and along the public road from the Boidyabatty railway station to Tarkessur, and to the towns of Boidyabatty and Bhudessur.

2. The circumstances reported by the Magistrate are very remarkable, and it is very necessary that immediate steps should be taken to put a stop to gambling by means of the well-known "three-card-trick," which is, I fear, an importation of Western science.

3. I regret that the subject was not brought to my notice sooner, as it has evidently run its course for at least a year, and the police have been vainly attempting to stop it under prosecutions for obstructing the road and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

4. I believe that a notification of the villages and the road and towns as recommended by the Magistrate will be sufficient for the purposes of the Act. I should be, however, glad to see a more general notification issued for the extension of the law to *all towns, villages and places within the district of Hooghly*, as such a notification would enable the Magistrate to suppress the offence wherever it appears, as it is only too probable that, if the offence is only prohibited locally, some of the gamblers may shift their quarters and prey on the silly people elsewhere in the district. If this cannot be done, I will direct the Magistrate to propose and submit a more comprehensive list of villages; and, under any circumstances, a clearer definition is needed of the riverside road running beside the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 298, dated Hooghly, the 17th June 1873.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

IN reference to your No. 176, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honor to report on the gambling in the neighbourhood of the Tarkessur Road.

2. With regard to my not having before reported on it, I beg to explain that gambling to an extent requiring special action is only of recent growth; my attention had only been

called to it very shortly before the Rajodharpore dacoity, and then I passed orders to the police to endeavour to deal with it under the general criminal law.

3. It appears that gambling is practised more or less along the whole length of the road from Boidyabatty to Tarkessur; the villages of Chapsarah, Bajodharpore, and Chinamore (on the road-side) contain most professional gamblers. It is estimated that at these three villages alone not less than seventy persons gain their livelihood by winnings from chance-way-farers going to or returning from the large Sewrafully or Boidyabatty markets held every Tuesday and Saturday.

4. The road from Tarkessur to Boidyabatty is the only one from the interior of the district that leads to the above places. On hât days the road is alive with people for miles, and professional gamblers are then at work from early morning till late at night. Gamblers are in greatest force at Tarkessur, and along this road, when the two great annual festivals at Tarkessur take place in February and April. During the last mēla the District Superintendent noticed a member of a gang of gamblers who was practising near Chapsarah. He was a young Mussulman, a resident of the 24-Pergunnahs, and a *khilmudgar* by profession; he found on him cards, opium, ganjah, gooi, and kolkis for smoking opium balls. He could give no good account of himself, so the District Superintendent sent him to the Serampore Joint-Magistrate. On the 4th instant, while the District Superintendent was travelling at 5 P.M. along the above-mentioned road, he came upon another gambling party. On the 11th instant, Narain Deen Tewary, Inspector, was passing along the road and was asked to interfere in a case in which the gamblers had gained Rs. 32. The Inspector got hold of them and persuaded them to return their gains to the complainant. Inspector Cavanaugh and the Sub-Inspector of Boidyabatty have caught persons gambling very often.

5. It appears that this gambling was first commenced so late as July last, since which time it has been rapidly on the increase. The professional gamblers are generally of the lower classes of Hindoos, such as Bagdis, Kaorahs, or Koibuttos. But in some cases, as has been shown above, Mussulmans join. Since the 1st January last as many as nine police cases resulting from this gambling have been prosecuted, all of which occurred close to Chapsarah. Eighteen persons were sent up for trial, eleven for obstructing the road by playing cards on it and collecting a crowd, and seven for obstructing the police when attempting to clear the road.

6. Gamblers in this part generally go about in gangs of seven or eight. To each gang is attached a boy of eleven or twelve years old who commences to play first with some other members of the gang. The boy wins and his winnings attract attention. By-and-by people sit down to try their hand with the boy, who, advised by one of the gang, generally succeeds in winning his victim's money, then his goods, and sometimes the very clothes he wears; women also are great sufferers, for they generally stake the ornaments they have on their persons.

7. The other members of the gang go up and down the road showing rupees to likely individuals, pretending that they have won these by gambling with the boy.

8. Only three cards are used for gambling purposes. They are quickly shuffled together and thrown out for a person to choose which among them is the one determined upon before hand. The boy who is an expert at the trick invariably wins.

9. The naibs, gomashias, and chowkeedars along the road aid and abet this gambling, as they get a certain share of the winnings. Five chowkeedars of Rajodharpore, Chapsarah, and Chinamore are notorious gamblers, and the District Superintendent was shown the other day a large well-built *bari* belonging to the son of a Bagdi chowkeedar, who, a year ago, is said to have had hardly a rag to his back.

10. Though the police protect the people that travel along this road from these gamblers to the best of their ability, they can do but little, and it is only when the road is obstructed

or a breach of the peace occurs (by no means an uncommon occurrence) that they can interfere. Besides the Tarkessur Road, gambling prevails on the Grand Trunk Road from Serampore to French Chandernagore and on the river-side road running beside the Grand Trunk Road. I think it therefore desirable that section 11 of Act II of 1867 be extended along the road from Boidyabatty railway station to Tarkessur, and to all the villages marginally noted through which this road passes. At the same time I would suggest that the same section be extended to the towns of Boidyabatty and Bhudessur through which runs the Grand Trunk Road from French Chandernagore, and also the river-

side road above alluded to. At Serampore the section is now in force.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sunkerpore. | 17. Bundipore. |
| 2. Digghungo. | 18. Hameergacha. |
| 3. Rajodharpore. | 19. Banunparah. |
| 4. Chinamore. | 20. Ghoneshampore. |
| 5. Chapsarah. | 21. Gopinuggur. |
| 6. Majpora. | 22. Basdebpore. |
| 7. Desapara. | 23. Balchora. |
| 8. Nusbipore. | 24. Koikala. |
| 9. Poorusutompore. | 25. Kirtinuggur. |
| 10. Mullickpore. | 26. Jhekra. |
| 11. Ruttonpore. | 27. Baburbund. |
| 12. Singoor. | 28. Kuinpore. |
| 13. Dullbegacha. | 29. Bakburi. |
| 14. Nalicool. | 30. Balgoori. |
| 15. Bargacha. | 31. Bajeeopore. |
| 16. Dhukhincool. | 32. Tarkessur. |

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 15TH AUGUST 1873.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
			Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.														
Western Districts.														
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	13 4	13 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	21 0
	2	Bancoorah	13 4	13 0	14 12	22 0	22 0	20 0	15 4	15 0	13 0	17 8	16 12	14 12
	3	Beerbhoom	14 8	14 8	17 0	...	19 0	...	16 8	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 8	19 8
	4	Midnapore	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0
	5	Houghly	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
	6	Howrah	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Central Districts.														
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	12 12	16 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	18 8
	7	Nuddea	21 8	21 8	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 12	17 12
	8	Jessore	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 4	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	25 0
RAJSHAHY	9	Moorsheadabad	18 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 8	18 8	16 0	17 0	18 0
	10	Dinagpore	14 0	14 0	13 4	22 8	22 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	26 0
	11	Maldah	17 0	17 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	23 0
	12	Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 11	21 9
	13	Rangpore	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 0	18 0	18 0	22 8
	14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	19 8	...	...	...	13 8	15 12	19 8	24 0	24 0	30 0
COOCH BEHAR	15	Pubna	17 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 8	24 0	30 0
	16	Darjeeling	5 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
Eastern Districts.														
DACCA	18	Dacca	13 8	13 8	16 0	21 0	26 8	26 10	20 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	32 0
	19	Furzedpore	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	26 0
	20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	26 0	27 0	...
	21	Mymensing	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	26 8	27 8	32 0
	22	Sylhet	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	22 4	31 8	31 8	33 12
	23	Cachar	9 6	9 2	10 0	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	26 10	29 1	29 1	32 0
CHITTAGONG	24	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	22 0
	25	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	26	Tipperah	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	29 0	32 8
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8
BEHAR.														
PATNA	28	Patna	15 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	31 4	15 8	17 0	...	17 0	18 0	21 0
	29	Gya	14 0	14 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	14 0	15 0	18 0
	30	Shahabad	14 0	14 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	27 0	15 0	13 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	31	Tirhoot	12 8	13 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	17 0
	32	Saran	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 8	16 8	19 0
	33	Chumparn	15 0	15 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0
BHAUGULPORE	34	Monghyr	16 8	17 8	18 9	26 1	29 4	26 4	12 6	13 6	12 6	15 7	16 8	18 8
	35	Bhaugulpore	15 2	16 6	16 6	...	27 12	27 12	15 2	15 2	15 2	17 11	16 6	18 4
	36	Purneah	14 0	14 0	16 5	26 0	26 0	49 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 6	20 0
	37	Southal Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	20 0
ORISSA.														
ORISSA	38	Cuttack	21 0	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	15 13	30 3	31 8	21 0
	39	Pooree	17 1	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	21 0	19 11	17 1	35 7	36 12	23 0
	40	Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	38 0	38 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
South-West Frontier Agency.														
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hazareebaugh	12 8	13 0	14 12	...	18 0	20 12	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	16 12
	42	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	16 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	23 0
	43	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0
	44	Maunbhoom	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	15 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.														
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara	25 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	20 0
	46	Kamroop	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	20 0
	47	Durrung	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	48	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
	49	Sebsaugor	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0
	50	Lukhipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	14 0
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills.														
53	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd August 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
25 8	25 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	24 8	14 0	20 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 8	21 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 14	8 12	
...	19 8	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	
...	16 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 8	
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 10	8 12	
...	20 0	21 5	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 10	8 9	
...	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	22 8	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	7 8	
...	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	8 0	
...	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	6 8	7 11	...	
...	14 0	16 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	7 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	8 0	
...	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	
...	29 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 12	
...	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	
...	17 4	17 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	
...	14 8	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 15	8 0	
...	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 4	
...	25 0	26 8	34 8	21 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	
...	18 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 4	7 8	
...	21 0	21 0	26 0	18 0	11 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	8 4	8 0	8 8	
...	21 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	26 0	24 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 4	
...	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 8	25 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	27 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	26 1	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	29 4	27 3	...	7 5	7 5	7 3	
...	23 5	25 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 9	7 14	
...	23 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 0	
27 0	23 0	53 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	26 4	24 15	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	7 14	
...	22 5	23 5	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	8 8	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	15 0	16 0	15 11	23 0	25 5	27 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	6 12	6 10	7 0	
...	14 0	14 0	13 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	6 0	6 4	8 8	
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	6 0	
...	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
...	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	
...	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 0	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd August 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Aug. 26th*	2.51	Weather hot and cloudy. Rain general.	Prospects of crops generally good. Some damage has been done by floods in Culna, sugarcane slightly injured by rain, teel and kalai are being sown. All are doing well.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 23rd	2.20	Heavy rain in parts of the district; not much at head-quarters.		
	3 Beerbhoom	" 23rd	2.61	Heavy showers throughout the week.	Prospects of crops continue favorable.	Fever increasing in south and east of the district and cholera prevalent in some villages.
	4 Midnapore	" 23rd	0.67	Rainfall scanty and weather hot.	The scanty fall of rain is what the cultivators most wish, and they would have no objection to its continuance for some time longer. The reports of indigo and silk are average. The rice crop is promising, except in the lowest tracts, where it has been somewhat swamped.	
	5 Hooghly	" 23rd	0.64	Clear and cloudy; wind from south-east.	The prospects of the crops are satisfactory.	
	Howrah	" 23rd	1.81	It rained more or less for four days throughout the district.	Transplanting of amun rice seedlings is nearly completed. The rain has done good to all crops on the ground. The ryots have commenced to cut jute.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 26th*	1.62	Weather very warm and close.	Transplantation of amun still going on. Aus and jute are nearly ready for the sickle.	General health good, ordinary fever still prevailing at Satkhora and Barreepore.
	7 Nuddea	" 23rd	0.72	Hot and sultry	Favorable on the whole. Aus dhan is beginning to ripen. The out-turn of indigo is generally very poor. A large area is being sown with chillies.	
	8 Jessore	" 23rd	1.22	Generally bright and sunny; not much rain. Wind generally from the south-west.	The aus is in some places submerged by the inundation. The prospects of amun are good.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 23rd	0.52	Hotter than last week, and with very little rain. No appearance of more rain.	Crops looking well. Amun backward for want of rain. The out-turn of aus is expected to be above the average in the north. The Bhagiruthee has done some damage in several places.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 23rd	0.56	A fairly sufficient fall of rain early in the week but the latter portion has been very hot and steamy with very little rain.	More rain is required throughout the district for the winter rice crop both for that which has been planted out and for what remains.	
	11 Maldah	" 23rd	1.30	The first two days rainy, the last five days warm and dry.	Owing to the scanty rainfall, the prospects of the crops are not good.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 23rd	1.55	There has been good rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospect of the ropa dhan crop are not favorable notwithstanding the late rain. Aus dhan and the broad-cast amun crops are looking well. Mulberry, sugarcane, and arhur continue to thrive.	

* Telegram of the 20th August received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	13 Rungpore	Aug. 23rd	5.73	Rain general, but more wanted to the south.	Most crops progressing favorably.	
	14 Bograh	" 23rd	5.21	More rain has fallen	The prospects of the crops have improved considerably. Transplantation continues. Jute is being cut.	
	15 Pubna	" 23rd	0.23	Weather hot, with little showers of rain.	Prospects of the rice crops fair.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 23rd	2.12	Occasional heavy showers and very misty.	In the terai the early crops are now ripening, and are being reaped in some places, the out-turn will not be quite so good as was expected, but the loss will not be serious. About three-fourths of the cold weather crops has been transplanted, the want of sufficient rain will, it is supposed, slightly affect the out-turn. In the hills progress continues favorable.	
COCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree	" 23rd	6.86	Very seasonable steady rain during the greatest part of the week.	Transplanting of hymuntidhan and cutting of bhadoi going on. All crops promise well.	
	Cooch Behar	" 23rd	9.30	Wet with some intervals of sunshine.	Favorable. The abundant rain of this week has been very beneficial.	
Eastern Districts.						
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	" 26th*	1.83	Weather dry and hot	Prospects of crops good, except in the west of the district where partial failure in aman expected.	Public health good. Rivers still very low.
	19 Farreedpore	" 23rd	1.72	Hot and close; not much wind. Bright sunshine nearly all the week.	The aus crop has almost been reaped; other crops on the whole doing well. The aman in the northern thanahs has suffered somewhat from the rise of the waters after the scarcity of rain.	
	20 Backergunge	" 23rd	2.42	Rainy, specially during the first half of the week.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 23rd	6.3	Sufficient, but not excessive rain.	Improving	River has considerably risen, but is still much lower than is usual at this time of the year.
	22 Sylhet	" 16th	7.57	Wet and cool	Hopeful, if the present weather continues.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Cachar	" 16th	2.43	Cloudy, with rain	Weather favorable for the rice crops. Ten prospects good.	
	24 Chittagong	" 16th	9.05	Rainy and cloudy	Crops promising, but transplantation not yet completed.	No report from the sub-division. Cholera still hanging about the north of the district.
	25 Noakhally	" 16th	10.86	Rainy and cloudy	Aus dhan is nearly gathered in, and the transplanting of aman dhan not yet completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 23rd	3.22	Heavy rain at commencement of week, since hot and oppressive. Rainfall at Brahmunbariah 1.04	The south and centre of the district still send sufficiently favorable reports, but the north requires rain, as the crops are scanty on account of the comparative drought.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 16th	5.55	Steady drenching rain throughout the week.	Aus dhan ripening. General prospects satisfactory.	
BEHAR.	Hill Tipperah	" 16th	4.23	Strong southerly wind, with occasional rain; generally cloudy.	Ploughing and sowing going on. Prospects good.	
PATNA DIVN.	28 Patna	" 26th*	0.08	Weather very hot and close.	So far favorable to the crops, inasmuch as the floods are abating.	Sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district except in Behar where it still bears the epidemic form.

* Telegram of the 26th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	29 Gya	Aug. 23rd	0.13	Clear and sunshine	Bhadoi crops very much injured, especially near rivers overflowing their banks. Paddy promising. Transplanting actively going on.	
	30 Shahabad	" 23rd	1	Clear, but hot weather; no rain to speak of.	Aghani crop promising. Dry weather has done good to the bhadoi crop after the recent heavy rain. No return from Bhubbanoah.	Cholera subsiding.
	31 Tirhoot	" 23rd	1.21	Hot, cloudy and sometimes rainy.	A good deal of rain has fallen in the north and north-east of the district, and there has been a great rise of the rivers Gunduck, Chota Gunduck, and Bagmati. The prospect of dhan is better here, bhadoi crops continue good. More rain is wanted for rice crop in other parts of the district.	Cholera still prevails in several parts of the district.
	32 Sarun	" 23rd	0.30	Weather close and sultry; drizzling rain on Wednesday and Friday. Prevailing wind west.	Bhadoi crops are favorably progressing, early Indian corn is nearly ready to be harvested. Manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) and the transplantation of paddy seedlings are almost finished, second indigo crop hopeful.	Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
	33 Champaran	" 23rd	2.3	Sultry. Light showers of rain now and then.	Bhadoi continues promising. Rice prospects fair, more rain wanted in parts of the Bethenah sub-division.	Cholera still reported in the out of the districts.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monihy	" 23rd	1.21	Seasonable	The prospects are fair. In some places, however, the crops have been damaged by excessive rain. Report from sub-divisions favorable.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 26th*	0.30	Scarcely any rain, but heavy dews to the south of the Ganges, heavy rain to the north during the week.	Bhadoi crops on the whole good, much rain is required to enable more paddy to be transplanted and for the benefit of that already transplanted.	General health good.
	36 Purneah	" 23rd	2.98	Stormy	More rain wanted for transplanting aghany. Reaping of bhadoi has begun; an eight-annas crop expected.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 23rd	2.69	From the floods in the More, which is the great drain of the country between Doomka, Godda, and Deoghur, it appears that there must have been heavy rain.	Dhan and janera doing well. Everywhere dhan almost all planted out.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 26th*	0.02	Weather unequal. Rainfall 4.2 at Kendrapara. None at Jajpore.	Prospects of crops fair, but rain much wanted especially for sarud.	Public health good as far as known.
	39 Pooree	" 16th	2.54	The weather has been hot, with occasional showers of rain. Rainfall at Khoorda 2.11.	The weeding and transplanting operations in sarud fields of pergunnahs Rahang, Kotrahang, and Kotdish, were finished by the end of last week. Transplanting is still going on in sarud fields of pergunnahs Chowbiscood, Malood, Bajrakot, and others. The seed grain sown in beali fields of pergunnahs Kotdish, Rahang, Lembai, and others, is shooting, and the young plants seem thriving. The other miscellaneous cold weather crops are promising. Want of more rain is still felt by the people of the mofussil, viz. at Banpore, Chowbiscood, and Parboduai. Khoordha.—The rice crop continues still to be favorable. The process of transplanting is rapidly in progress. Linseed, cotton, jute, mandia, and other miscellaneous crops are also promising.	

* Telegram of the 26th August received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Snider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
ORISSA DIVN. { 40	Balasore	Aug. 23rd	0.81	Sun powerful and air close.	Generally promising. The usual operations being carried on with the sarad rice. Partial injury to the young crops on the south-west of the district from drought.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	" 23rd	2.67	Rain fell during the first three days of the week, but it has been fine since.	Crops doing well, transplanting paddy still going on.	
42	Lohardugga	" 23rd	2.34	Seasonable	In Chota Nagpore the prospects are very favorable. In Palamow the prospects of the rice, til, and cotton crops are good, but the makai, goondh, and marwa crops have suffered severely from heavy rains.	
43	Singbhoom	" 16th	2.05	Favorable. Open weather during part of the week; sufficient rain has now fallen; and a few days of sunshine are required.	Favorable	Cholera abating in Ghatsella. Cholera reported at Serakelya. Two fresh cases in the jail.
44	Mannbhoom	" 23rd	0.18	Favorable	The crops are doing well, and have benefited by the late sunny weather.	A few cases of cholera still occur.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goulparah	" 16th	0.78	Cloudy and rainy, with occasional intervals of sunshine; atmosphere humid and cool.	Prospects of winter crops are not very hopeful on account of scanty falls of rain during the time of transplantation. State of other crops good.	
46	Kamroop	" 25th	Nil	The weather was fine, hot and clear with occasional clouds.	Aus crop is almost gathered, outturn deficient. Shadodhan is being transplanted, and looks poorly. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugar cane favorable.	Public health good
47	Durrung	" 16th	0.99	Sultry, no breeze; hot nights and mornings.	The aus dhan is being reaped—a full crop. Tea planters want more rain to bring out the leaf, which out-turn has been falling off lately.	
48	Nowgong	" 16th	4.16	Smart showers occasionally, with light south-westerly breezes, but rainfall scanty for time of year.	More rain wanted, or the salee crop will suffer. Weather seasonable and good for tea operations.	Cholera reported to be decreasing in the Chapari Hills. A few cases of cattle murrain still reported.
49	Sebsaugor	" 16th	5.97	Fair days; heavy rain at night.	There has been rain during the week, which was much wanted, and rice-planting is going on more briskly. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	" 16th	6.04	It rained every night and in the early morning, except one, during the week. The days were cloudy and comparatively cool. At North Luckimpore days hot, with rain in the early morning.	Crops promising well	Public health generally good.
51	Naga Hills	" 9th	2.69	The weather has been all that could be wished for both in the hills and plains.	Favorable reports are now being received from all sides. The early joom dhan is now being cut, and an average crop is expected.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 16th	2.55	The weather is seasonable, but the rainfall is still below the average.	The standing crops are doing well.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
53	Garo Hills	Aug. 16th	5.37	The weather has been sensible, and good deal of rain has fallen.	In some of the villages the rice crop is rather backward. In some places the Garos have reaped, in others the crop is ripe, and in others again it is backward. The drought in the early part of the season was prejudicial to the crops in some places. The cotton crop looked fair, but until the dhan is removed, it is impossible to tell whether the out-turn will be good.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th August 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 3rd to 9th Aug. 1873.	Rain from 10th to 16th Aug. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	5.98	6.85	49.36	16th August.		
		Cutwa	2.14	5.53	32.81	ditto.		
		Culina	3.18	6.79	36.17	ditto.		
		Bond-Bond	2.81	7.94	41.19	ditto.		
	Ranecoorah	Ranecoorah	2.94	7.47	34.59	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	1.06	4.92	29.66	ditto.		
		Beerbhoom	2.74	7.54	38.86	ditto.		
		Sooree	3.97	8.23	44.31	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.73	1.61	38.26	ditto.		
		Tumlook	2.17	2.67	37.71	ditto.		
		Gurhatta	2.22	5.67	39.36	ditto.		
		Contai	Dy. Collr.'s Office	3.19	0.74	27.99	ditto.	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.35	0.78	30.40	ditto.		
Hooghly	Hooghly	1.00	3.49	32.46	ditto.			
Howrah	Serampore	0.97	3.72	35.19	ditto.			
	Howrah	1.00	3.01	35.19	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	3.30	2.70	29.93	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0.70	5.20	32.58	ditto.		
		Alipore	0.85	4.92	33.69	ditto.		
		Jail	0.82	4.86	32.36	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	0.98	5.85	35.47	ditto.		
		Baraset	1.53	4.75	29.21	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	1.68	1.87	33.54	ditto.		
		Barripore	1.45	2.96	38.18	ditto.		
		Satkhherah	1.94	5.07	35.43	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	0.76	4.01	36.67	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum	0.82	7.51	37.12	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Kishinaghar	4.83	7.60	42.40	ditto.		
		Rongrong	4.74	4.20	32.71	ditto.		
		Melherpore	5.18	8.02	42.60	ditto.		
		Chooandauah	5.30	Not rec.	28.97	9th August.		
	Jessore	Kooshtoa	1.24	5.63	32.84	16th August.		
		Ranghat	2.75	5.24	27.17	ditto.		
		Jessore	6.85	3.43	35.82	ditto.		
		Nurraul	7.03	10.59	52.24	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Khoolneah	3.95	10.39	49.98	ditto.		
		Jenadah	3.19	5.91	33.42	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	3.32	5.83	43.69	ditto.		
		Magoorah	2.26	5.87	36.45	ditto.		
		Berhampore	3.47	3.35	23.60	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Ramporehaut	2.97	2.30	21.69	ditto.	
			City Moorshedabad	3.61	2.62	20.02	ditto.	
		Jungerpore	3.28	0.73	23.91	ditto.		
		Azimungge	3.30	4.25	27.46	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	2.89	3.45	30.90	ditto.		
		Dinapore	3.19	6.64	40.87	ditto.		
		Maldah	2.29	3.53	19.25	ditto.		
		Rajshahye	Beaulah	3.56	3.95	25.37	ditto.	
			Natore	2.84	6.98	37.93	ditto.	
Rungpore		Rungpore	1.68	8.60	37.20	ditto.		
COCH BEHAR.	Bogra	Bhownagunge	1.34	6.37	35.31	ditto.		
		Titalya	3.94	6.87	61.76	ditto.		
	Bogra	2.19	5.92	28.81	ditto.			
	Pubna	Pubna	2.37	2.16	35.42	ditto.		
	Serajungge	3.90	1.95	26.89	ditto.			
DARJEELING.	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	48.17	15th July.		
		Hospital	4.64	7.30	60.68	16th August.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2.80	4.59	63.04	ditto.		
		Falacotta	5.74	6.80	87.56	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary	Bodah	2.27	2.63	5.90	ditto.		
		Cooch Behar	3.16	3.77	94.58	ditto.		
	Bhutan Donors	Buxa	12.91	9.23	129.89	ditto.		
	Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca	3.99	5.97	50.99	ditto.	
			Hospital	4.16	6.98	48.22	ditto.	
Moonshegunge		Moonshegunge	5.70	6.09	54.38	ditto.		
		Manickgunge	6.19	4.61	37.05	ditto.		
Furzedpore		Furzedpore	3.23	4.05	35.10	ditto.		
		Goulundo	4.11	3.83	32.69	ditto.		
Backergunge		Burrisaul	6.66	5.31	40.66	ditto.		
		Perozepore	6.03	1.21	42.63	ditto.		
		Madariopore	6.36	Not rec.	43.52	9th August.		
	Patoakhally	6.09	5.54	68.75	16th August.			
	Dowlat Khan	9.30	11.14	72.86	ditto.			
Mymensing	Mymensing	6.71	3.46	50.54	ditto.			
	Jemalpor	2.18	5.93	39.07	ditto.			
	Atteah	3.42	3.55	57.58	ditto.			
	Kishoregunge	1.28	6.19	49.97	ditto.			
Sylhet	Sylhet	7.48	5.98	95.70	ditto.			
	Cachar	Cachar	3.80	2.75	77.00	ditto.		
Hylakandy		4.74	Not rec.	63.02	9th August.			
Koyah		5.82	1.60	58.26	16th August.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong	4.90	8.90	65.80	ditto.		
		Telegraph Office	8.13	6.46	67.95	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	10.50	1.83	127.82	ditto.		
		Noakhally	8.93	8.15	86.53	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Comillah	6.59	7.46	55.41	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahanbariah	2.47	1.99	45.27	ditto.		
		Rangamatee Hill	7.21	5.55	52.10	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	4.77	4.23	40.25	ditto.			

From 1st February.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 3rd to 9th August 1873.	Rain from 10th to 16th August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	2.60	8.16	28.53	10th August.	
		Behar	2.12	7.91	32.85	ditto.	
		Barh	6.68	6.18	29.80	ditto.	
		Dinapore... (Jail)	2.00	7.60	31.16	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore... (Cantonment)	1.90	8.70	32.35	ditto.	
		Gya	2.74	5.76	30.72	ditto.	
		Nowadah	2.20	4.36	34.36	ditto.	
		Arumabad	1.83	Not rec.	26.30	9th August.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	2.58	5.00	36.47	16th August.	
		Arrah	3.07	6.44	33.32	ditto.	
		Sasseram	1.33	2.17	31.99	ditto.	
		Buxar	1.69	5.95	29.08	ditto.	
	Firozabad	Blairbongh	1.95	2.71	31.73	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	2.47	1.84	23.41	ditto.	
		Jorahangrah	1.66	3.27	17.74	ditto.	
		Hajepore	2.89	8.64	33.42	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Saran	Mudhubani	1.30	2.40	20.92	ditto.	
		Seetamarree	1.00	5.20	30.80	ditto.	
		Taipore	1.68	5.47	25.48	ditto.	
		Chuprah	3.01	6.22	31.21	ditto.	
	Chumpanun	Sewan	1.17	5.58	29.56	ditto.	
		Motechhari	1.12	7.52	37.68	ditto.	
		Bettiah	1.90	3.95	29.19	ditto.	
		Monghyr	2.34	7.84	29.86	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Begoesrai	2.00	8.90	26.69	ditto.	
		Jamote	2.51	Not rec.	32.48	9th August.	
		Bhaugulpore	2.88	2.98	24.20	10th August.	
		Sasool	4.52	1.47	20.10	ditto.	
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	2.95	2.90	23.59	ditto.	
		Banka	3.17	2.28	28.33	ditto.	
		Samborsu	2.30	4.24	18.56	ditto.	
		Purneah	1.89	4.68	29.08	ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunge	1.69	2.47	31.51	ditto.		
	Arrah	1.51	5.75	26.72	ditto.		
	Deoghur	1.83	3.79	35.68	ditto.		
	Jamtara	2.60	Not rec.	23.07	9th August.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Rainchal	1.12	3.90	18.20	16th August.	
		Pakour	6.44	1.10	21.04	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	4.23	4.12	38.51	ditto.	
		Godda	4.90	4.70	26.63	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Cuttack (Telegraph Office)	5.20	1.20	23.20	ditto.	
		Cuttack (Hospital)	5.56	1.22	25.40	ditto.	
		Jajipore	3.21	3.00	24.91	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	8.40	2.50	36.60	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jumtara	5.72	1.54	25.38	ditto.	
		False Point	2.70	1.45	26.55	ditto.	
		Pooree	7.18	2.54	27.12	ditto.	
		Khurdah	4.57	1.73	29.40	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	3.79	2.71	30.43	ditto.	
		Rhudruck	5.06	1.38	22.98	ditto.	
		Jellasore	4.84	5.34	36.57	ditto.	
		Sorah	5.74	3.14	24.82	ditto.	From 1st April.
Cuttack	Chandbally	4.61	1.71	19.75	ditto.	ditto.	
	Tributary						
	Mehals						
	Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	14.60	12th July.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh (Jail)	4.14	3.12	38.30	16th August.		
	Hazaribagh (Dispensary)	4.23	3.07	38.31	ditto.		
	Pachumbia	3.71	7.78	42.72	ditto.		
	Ranchee	2.97	5.19	33.15	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Palanow	2.12	1.85	28.82	ditto.		
	Chyabassa	3.64	2.21	29.12	ditto.		
	Purulia	1.84	6.91	36.30	ditto.		
	Golundpore	4.40	3.88	37.69	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah	Goalparah	1.81	6.78	56.18	ditto.		
	Dibroo	3.90	6.20	78.47	ditto.		
	Goowatty	2.41	1.90	46.82	ditto.		
	Barpettah	1.24	1.59	57.72	ditto.		
Darrang	Tezpur	3.10	Not rec.	54.30	9th August.		
	Mungledye	1.87	ditto.	46.17	ditto.		
	Nowgong	4.09	4.12	59.96	16th August.		
	Sechsangor	1.08	Not rec.	52.59	9th August.		
Sechsangor	Goluchat	1.69	ditto.	55.88	ditto.		
	Jorhaut	6.54	ditto.	43.20	ditto.		
	Nazeerah	3.94	ditto.	55.46	ditto.		
Luckimpore	Dibroo	8.33	ditto.	67.43	ditto.		
	North Luckimpore	4.42	ditto.	77.66	ditto.		
	Suddya	5.24	ditto.	55.81	ditto.		
	Samogoodting	Not rec.	ditto.	32.58	2nd August.		
Naga Hills	Shillong	3.37	ditto.	37.67	9th August.		
	Jaowai	4.10	ditto.	56.78	ditto.		
	Cherrapunjee	25.14	ditto.	23.15	ditto.		
	Tura	3.30	5.37	60.70	16th August.		
Garohills	Bouares	2.78	Not rec.	23.72	9th August.		
	Akyab	14.70	9.20	149.02	16th August.		

CALCUTTA.
The 23rd August 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd August 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 17th	10	29.716	29.734	87.0	82.5	81	W by S	...	0.03	K	scuds.
	18	16	29.625	29.643	88.0	82.6	78	S by E	...	...	K	
	18th	10	29.728	29.746	85.3	82.3	87	S W	...	0.09	K	
	18	16	29.634	29.652	88.4	83.0	78	S S W	...	...	K	r
	19th	10	29.735	29.753	87.1	82.4	80	S by W	...	0.01	K	
	18	16	29.592	29.610	89.8	82.5	72	S W	...	...	...	o
	20th	10	29.702	29.720	87.3	83.0	82	S	...	0.93	K	
	18	16	29.597	29.615	82.2	79.5	88	S W	...	0.37	...	o
	21st	10	29.736	29.754	89.0	84.3	81	E S E	...	...	CS, K	
	18	16	29.613	29.631	92.3	82.2	63	S E	...	...	K	
	22nd	10	29.734	29.752	87.1	81.8	77	S by W	...	...	K	
	18	16	29.622	29.640	89.4	82.5	73	S by E	...	...	K	
SALVOR ISLAND.	23rd	10	29.725	29.743	86.5	82.5	84	S by E	...	...	K	
	18	16	29.610	29.628	83.5	80.4	87	S by E	...	0.01	...	o
	17th	10	29.740	29.746	89	81	80	S W	13.3	...	N	b, u, scuds.
	18	16	29.655	29.661	86	80	87	S S W	13.5	...	N	o, u, scuds.
	18th	10	29.751	29.757	90	84	76	S W	17.3	...	N	b, n, scuds.
	18	16	29.652	29.658	89	84	80	S S W	16.4	...	N	b, u, scuds.
	19th	10	29.747	29.753	87	83	83	S W	13.5	0.50	N	o, v
	18	16	29.610	29.616	88	83	80	S W	9.1	...	N	b, n
	20th	10	29.711	29.717	86	85	84	W S W	4.1	...	N	b, v
	18	16	29.619	29.625	82	80	91	N	2.1	0.10	N	b, p, u
	21st	10	29.761	29.767	86	82	83	W	2.2	...	N	r, cal. m.
	18	16	29.622	29.628	91	81	73	W N W	5.6	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	29.761	29.757	89	83	80	S	1.1	...	N	
	18	16	29.645	29.651	88	81	72	S	6.8	...	N	
	23rd	10	29.741	29.747	88	82	78	S	4.1	...	N	b, v, u
	18	16	29.631	29.637	87	81	76	S S E	3.2	...	N	b, v, u
	17th	10	29.723	29.826	79	78	95	S W	6.7	1.30	N	d, s, g
	18	16	29.646	29.738	83	80	87	S W	5.2	...	K, KS	u
	18th	10	29.723	29.815	85	81	83	S W	3.9	...	CK, K	b, e
	18	16	29.631	29.723	85	80	79	S E	11.9	...	K, C	b
	19th	10	29.733	29.826	85	81	83	S	7.3	...	K, CK	b
	18	16	29.578	29.670	86	81	79	S W	3.7	...	C, K	b
	20th	10	29.660	29.752	85	80	79	E	2.8	...	K, KS	b, v
	18	16	29.533	29.614	88	81	72	W S W	2.9	...	C	b, v
MADRAS.	21st	10	29.705	29.797	87	81	76	N W	2.0	...	K, KS	b, v
	18	16	29.588	29.680	87	82	79	N N E	3.4	...	C, CK	b, v
	22nd	10	29.725	29.817	84	80	83	S E	2.8	...	CK, KS	u
	18	16	29.613	29.705	83	79	83	S W	16.1	...	K, KS	v
	23rd	10	29.690	29.782	85	81	83	S E	1.2	...	CK, K	b, v
	18	16	29.598	29.690	85	80	79	W	7.4	...	KS, K	u
	16th	10	29.834	29.834	90	75	47	N W	13	...	...	c
	18	16	29.714	29.714	92	77	48	N E	7	...	...	c
	17th	10	29.811	29.811	92	77	48	W by S	8	...	...	c
	18	16	29.702	29.732	91	78	53	S by W	6	...	...	b, c
	18th	10	29.811	29.811	92	78	51	N W	5	...	...	c
	18	16	29.692	29.722	91	77	50	S E	6	...	...	c
CUTTACK.	19th	10	29.806	29.816	88	78	69	W S W	6	0.08	...	cloudy.
	18	16	29.654	29.684	91	77	50	S W by S	7	...	...	c
	20th	10	29.769	29.799	90	75	47	W N W	13	...	...	c
	18	16	29.662	29.692	92	79	54	S E by E	7	...	...	cloudy.
	21st	10	29.773	29.803	90	76	50	N W	9	0.02	...	b
	18	16	29.628	29.658	93	79	51	N E by E	14	...	...	c
	22nd	10	29.752	29.782	88	78	62	W by S	5	0.08	...	cloudy.
	18	16	29.658	29.688	73	73	100	W N W	8	...	...
	17th	10	29.683	29.765	88	79	65	W	1.1	...	C	b
	18	16	29.568	29.649	92	82	63	W N W	3.5	...	CK, C	
	18th	10	29.733	29.815	88	82	76	S S W	1.7	...	CK, N	b
	18	16	29.563	29.644	91	81	63	S S W	2.2	...	K, N	b
AKYAB.	19th	10	29.680	29.762	88	82	76	S W	1.9	...	CK	b
	18	16	29.531	29.612	94	82	58	W S W	2.0	...	CK	b
	20th	10	29.638	29.719	90	81	66	W N W	1.7	...	C	b
	18	16	29.514	29.595	93	81	57	N	1.8	...	CK, C	
	21st	10	29.686	29.768	83	80	87	N N E	1.3	...	K, N	d
	18	16	29.529	29.610	92	82	63	N N E	2.5	...	C, CK	
	22nd	10	29.670	29.752	89	81	69	N N E	0.9	...	CK, C	
	18	16	29.542	29.624	87	80	72	E N E	3.1	...	CK, N, C	
	23rd	10	29.653	29.735	88	80	69	W	0.5	...	CK, C	
	18	16	29.519	29.601	88	81	72	E S E	1.6	0.30	CK, N, C	
	17th	10	29.801	29.822	85	81	83	S S W	2.1	0.40	...	b, g
	18	16	29.709	29.730	85	80	79	S S W	6.3	...	...	b
AKYAB.	18th	10	29.818	29.839	86	80	75	S S W	1.6	3.10	...	b
	18	16	29.712	29.733	85	81	83	W S W	5.0	...	...	b, g
	19th	10	29.704	29.785	84	80	83	E	1.8	...	...	b, g
	18	16	29.637	29.658	86	80	75	W	5.0	0.20	...	b
	20th	10	29.719	29.742	82	78	82	N	2.6	...	...	b
	18	16	29.597	29.618	85	80	79	W S W	5.3	...	...	g
	21st	10	29.749	29.770	87	82	79	E S E	2.3	...	...	g
	18	16	29.637	29.658	86	81	79	S W	3.5	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.796	29.818	81	75	74	N E	1.1	0.80	...	g
	18	16	29.653	29.674	84	80	83	N E	3.6	...	...	b, g
	23rd	10	29.701	29.782	85	80	79	E S E	1.9	...	...	b, g
	18	16	29.618	29.639	85	80	79	S S W	5.1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 23rd August 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st August 1873.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Aug. ...	15th	29.057	89.5	79.0	142.5	83.1	80.2	78.0	0.85	S by E & W S W	...	...	0.11	☾	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Lightning at 11 P.M. Light rain between midnight & 1, 1½, 2½ A.M., 7 & 10 P.M.
	16th	662	90.8	80.8	145.0	81.2	80.5	77.9	82	W S W & S W	...	...	0.07	...	Overcast, and clouds of different kinds. Lightning at midnight, 7, & 8 P.M. Light rain at 5½ A.M. & 10 P.M.
	17th	679	89.5	82.0	149.0	84.9	81.6	79.3	84	W S W & S S W	...	...	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Thunder at 6 P.M. Lightning at 7 P.M.
	18th	678	90.0	79.5	142.0	83.3	80.2	78.0	85	S S W & S W	...	...	0.10	...	Overcast and cumuli. Thunder between 4 & 5 P.M. Lightning at 10 & 11 P.M. Light rain at 1, 2, 3, 7 A.M., 4, 5, 6, & 8½ P.M.
	19th	676	89.5	79.0	144.0	84.0	80.6	78.2	83	S S W & S by W	...	Anemometer was out of order.	0.93	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli, & overcast. Thunder, lightning, and rain from 6½ to 11 P.M.
	20th	654	90.7	80.0	146.0	83.9	81.3	79.5	87	S E & S	0.8	...	0.37	...	Stratoni, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning at midnight. Thunder and rain between 3 & 4 P.M.
	21st	678	92.3	82.5	140.5	86.5	82.9	80.7	83	S by W & S S E	...	...	...	...	Stratoni and cumuli. Lightning on S. from 7 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	1.58
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.41
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.59
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st August		33.93
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	48.10

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd August 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of July 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month ...	29·483
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 and 11 A.M. on the 30th ...	29·616
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 18th ...	29·194
Extreme range of the barometer during the month ...	0·422
Mean of the daily max. pressures ...	29·536
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	29·422
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ...	0·114

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ...	83·4
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 10th and 22nd ...	92·0
Min. temperature occurred at 10 P.M. and 2 A.M. on the 28th and 29th ...	77·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ...	14·5
Mean of the daily max. temperature ...	88·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	80·4
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ...	7·8

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month ...	80·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ...	2·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month ...	79·1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ...	4·3

	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ...	0·973

	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month ...	10·45
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ...	1·51
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·87
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ...	135·0

	Inches.
Rained 30 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ...	3·26
Total amount of rain during the month ...	14·76
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month ...	13·60
Prevailing direction of the wind ...	S W & S S W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th August 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,832	667 0 0	66 14 0	10,070 0	310 0 0	31 0 0	97 14 0
Or per mile of railway	137	24 0 0	2 8 0	360 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	3 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	25,433	5,307 0 0	436 14 0	118,699 0	3,602 0 0	360 4 0	796 18 0
Total for weeks	20,265	5,034 0 0	593 8 0	128,769 0	3,912 0 0	391 4 0	894 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,710	648 10 6	64 17 4	11,717 25	357 6 0	35 14 9	100 12 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	132	23 2 8	2 6 4	413 19	12 12 3	1 5 6	3 11 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,293	4,858 6 9	485 16 10	96,811 12	2,874 13 6	287 9 8	773 6 6

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,071	726 0 0	72 12 0	4,050 0	340 0 0	34 0 0	106 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	39	27 0 0	2 14 0	140 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	3 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	7,610½	6,425 0 0	642 10 0	16,578 0	1,579 0 0	157 18 0	800 8 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	8,681½	7,151 0 0	715 2 0	20,628 0	1,919 0 0	191 18 0	907 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	97,865	1,13,250 13 6	10,381 6 7	4,62,441 0	2,02,154 10 3	18,530 16 10	28,912 3 8
Or per mile of railway ...	...	88 7 8	8 2 3	...	157 14 11	14 9 6	22 11 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	4,88,331	6,00,248 3 9	55,022 15 1	24,51,767 0	11,15,208 4 0	1,02,227 8 5	1,57,250 3 6
Total for 6 weeks ...	5,86,196	7,13,499 1 3	65,404 1 8	29,14,198 0	13,17,362 14 3	1,20,768 5 3	186,162 6 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	87,942	1,00,272 1 5	10,016 12 2	347,534 30	1,87,720 11 9	17,207 14 8	27,224 6 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	85 5 11	7 16 6	...	146 10 6	13 8 11	21 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,54,522	6,45,093 10 11	59,133 11 9	26,25,856 20	13,45,894 12 6	1,23,373 13 9	1,82,507 5 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,501	8,389 5 3	769 0 5	22,820 10	7,582 6 0	695 1 1	1,464 1 6
Or per mile of railway ...	...	37 8 7	3 8 10	...	33 14 10	3 2 2	6 11 6
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	19,293	41,674 11 9	3,820 3 8	1,60,414 10	49,037 12 6	4,405 2 7	8,315 6 3
Total for 6 weeks ...	22,794	50,064 1 0	4,589 4 1	1,83,234 20	5,620 2 6	5,190 3 8	9,779 7 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,461	7,968 12 11	730 9 6	23,910 0	7,323 15 6	671 7 3	1,401 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	35 10 5	3 5 4	...	32 12 4	3 0 1	6 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	23,221	52,050 11 6	4,771 6 4	1,76,493 0	46,941 5 10	4,302 19 2	9,074 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,976½	15,740 10 3	1,443 14 4	104,081 6	29,915 6 5	2,742 4 11	4,185 19 3
Or per mile of railway	179	100 10 2	9 4 6	665 0	191 2 6	17 10 5	26 14 11
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	1,54,049½	98,948 4 0	9,070 5 0	4,21,610 2	1,05,332 4 4	9,655 9 1	18,725 14 1
Total for 6 weeks	1,82,026	1,14,697 14 3	10,513 19 4	5,25,691 8	135,247 10 9	12,397 14 0	22,911 13 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,946½	15,396 1 9	1,411 6 2	1,31,177 8	28,638 10 10	2,625 4 3	4,036 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	172	98 6 1	9 0 4	838 0	182 15 11	16 15 6	25 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,72,889	93,831 0 9	8,573 13 6	8,01,103 5	1,89,436 13 9	17,365 1 0	25,338 14 6



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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THE APPOINTMENT OF A MANAGING REPRESENTATIVE BY A PLURALITY OF CO-SHARING LANDLORDS.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1873.

READ—

Chapter XVII of the Board of Revenue's memorandum on the land revenue administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Letter to Government of India, No. 1664, dated 2nd July 1873, reporting on the petition of certain inhabitants of Hijlee, complaining of the oppression of zemindars.

Letter from Government of India, in reply, No. 621, dated 30th July, concurring in the views expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the above letter.

1. The Board of Revenue in their Administration Report for 1870-71, in describing the land tenures of Bengal, mentioned that as a consequence of the practice of proprietors sub-letting separately undivided shares of the whole superior tenure, each tenant had now very commonly to pay his rents to "two or many more than two masters."

2. The hardships and harassment, to which the practice of shareholders

(Regulation VIII of 1793, sections 23 and 25.)

23. Where more proprietors than one possess an undivided estate, and the whole of them be not within the description of disqualified landholders specified in section 20, the settlement is to be made with them jointly, and they are to be required to elect a sarbarakar or manager who shall have the exclusive management of their lands during the continuance of his appointment. The determination of the majority of the proprietors, or of the majority of those present, in the event of the absence of any, is to be binding on the remainder in the choice of a manager, and when the votes of the proprietors are equal, the election of the manager is to be determined by the greater interest of the proprietors in the property. If in any case the interest also be equal, the manager is to be appointed by the Board of Revenue.

25. If the joint proprietors of undivided estates should neglect to elect a sarbarakar on the requisition of the collector of the revenue of the zillah in which such estates may be situated, the latter is authorized to nominate a manager for the approbation of the Board of Revenue, which manager, when confirmed by them, shall have the exclusive management as long as it may be thought advisable to continue him. The expense of the manager, as well as the responsibility for the public revenue, resting nevertheless with the proprietors.

collecting separately subjects the tenant, had frequently come under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in different shapes; he therefore requested the Board to consider whether some remedy should not be applied by legislation, suggesting the possibility of reverting to the rule of the permanent settlement quoted in the margin, under which the proprietors of a joint undivided estate were required to elect a sarbarakar or manager, who should have the exclusive management of their lands during the continuance of his appointment.

3. On this the Board consulted the Commissioners and local officers, and the result is embodied in chapter XVII of the Board's memorandum on the revenue administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal recently printed. Local officers were "very unanimous in deploring the evils and hardships of the present system," but were not generally hopeful as to the probable result of the remedy proposed, or of any other remedy.

4. The reports of the local officers certainly show that extreme hardship, injustice, and wrong to the uninfluential holders of small fractional shares in realizing, as well as to the tenants in paying, their rents is very often the result of the existing state of things, and the same thing is made evident by individual instances which have come prominently to light from time to time in different parts of the country.

5. The Commissioner of Dacca observes that "at present much money

Opinions of local officers.

"is wasted by each petty sharer having a
"gomashtah, who has his pickings both from ryot
"and landlord."

6. The Collector of Backergunge—that "the tenants who pay to three or four shareholders are undoubtedly often subjected to serious inconvenience, and the hardship is equally great on the other side. Indeed, the person who is probably most to be pitied in the transaction is the small shareholder, especially if such person happens to be a woman or a minor. It is only too common for the latter to be practically dispossessed by the more powerful co-sharers who persuade or cozen the tenants into acknowledging no landlord but themselves."

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes that "there can be but one opinion as to the great difficulties in the way of tenants in such a predicament. The hardship is unquestionably much felt from one end of the country to the other, and I think that a legal remedy should be applied to an evil that affects the great bulk of the rural population."

In the Behar districts the evil is not so common. A joint representative is often appointed to deal with the ryots, while in other cases the putwaree acts as collector for the shareholders jointly. In fact, in this, as in other things, Behar resembles the North-Western Provinces much more than Bengal. Still, the Commissioner has known instances in which, "owing to quarrels among shareholders, ryots have not been allowed to cut the dhan, and ryots' and maliks' shares have thus altogether gone to destruction. In Sarun, tenants under joint co-parceners are put to much trouble in getting receipts and in recovering amounts overpaid. The Commissioner is of opinion that the evil is very considerable, and is not only a source of vexation and harassment to the ryot, but of serious loss, inasmuch as it multiplies the number of amlahs and underlings whom he has to fee."

7. Other officers represent the difficulties to which the ryots are subjected when a dispute occurs among the joint-shareholders to whom he has to pay his

rent, or when a new proprietor of a fractional share comes in and endeavours to raise the rents payable on account of his share. The extortion to which the ryots are subjected by collecting establishments is an admitted grievance, and that wrong is intensified to an intolerable degree when he has to satisfy the illicit demands of the servants, not of one landlord but of many, for the gratuities or presents, which are sometimes said to be given by the ryots of their own free will.

8. The Commissioner of Orissa goes fully into the subject, and his remarks are here reproduced :—

“In my opinion payment of rent by tenants to several fractional owners separately is productive of the greatest confusion, annoyance, and injury. An estate paying revenue of Rs. 300 often has as many as 25 or 30 proprietors, whose shares are in some cases so minute that they can only be described by fractions of a cowree. The ryots are generally an uncomplaining class, but cases have come to light in which they have suffered severely from this multiplicity of zemindars. On this subject the Collector of Cuttack reports as follows :—

“In the whole circumstances regulating the position of landlord and tenant, there is nothing so detrimental, I might say ruinous, to the ryot as the number of persons who claim to exercise the power of landlord over him. As a rule, in this district the shareholders in a joint undivided property have no common manager or tehsildar, each collects his own fractional share of the rent separately. The consequences to the ryot in an estate where there are ten or fifteen shareholders, each with his own set of amlah, demanding his own particular *dustury*, are too plain to call for explanation, but when the road cess comes to be collected the consequences will be far more injurious than they are now. The maximum cess payable by ryots is a pice in every rupee of rent, but thousands of instances will occur in which the whole rent to be received by any one shareholder will not exceed a few annas. The portion of cess due on this could not well be adjusted, and the probability is that when the whole amount is made up the ryot will find that he has paid three or four times more than he ought to have done. I have no hesitation in repeating here my conviction that unless the appointment of a common manager in joint estates is enforced, the ryots can never be placed in a fair position, and nothing, moreover, can be more detrimental to the proper management of an estate than a lot of shareholders acting independently, and squabbling over the plunder. That there is a marvellous want of unanimity, I knew before, and my opinion has been only too well confirmed by what has transpired in working the Cess Act.”

9. In his Land Revenue Report for the year 1872-73, the Commissioner of Burdwan writes to the Board of Revenue :—

Particular instances.

“As a rule, the principal sharers in joint estates have each their mal-cutcherry and separate collecting agency. This is harassing to the tenants, but it is an old established practice in the district. The different sharers do not in all cases collect rents at the same rate. Of two 8-anna sharers one may realize much more than the other. It is stated that a certain powerful zemindar in the Hooghly district with a four-fifth share realizes seven times as much rent as the one-fifth shareholder.”

In his report on the land revenue administration of the Cooch Behar Division in 1871-72, the Commissioner gives the following account of a complaint which was made to Colonel Haughton during his tour :—

“A Garo talookdar, whose tenure, from the evidence produced, was in existence prior to the decennial settlement, and whose ancestors came forward and made the same complaint to Mr. Elliot, the Commissioner deputed to settle the disputes between the zemindars of Sherepore and the Garos, made the following statement—That the pergunnah having been divided amongst thirteen recorded sharers, and a number of unrecorded sharers, it has become a matter of impossibility for him to pay his rent. Each sharer residing at a variety of distances required his rent to be conveyed to his house, and to each he has to pay his quota of abwabs. It so happens that when two separate sharers of the same house disagree, he is often obliged to dance

"attendance upon them till their dispute is settled. Again, a sharer dying, the tenant has either to wait till the heir takes his certificate of administration, or to pay at the risk of being obliged to pay again; the matter has become intolerable to the extreme, and a better instance for legislative enactment cannot be given, if it be the intention of Government to intercede on behalf of these oppressed tenants."

10. If a talookdar finds himself in this position, the still greater difficulties with which an ordinary ryot is beset under similar circumstances can be easily understood. The Commissioner further writes:—

"By this difficulty, not only the tenants suffer, but the zemindars themselves are great losers. The tenant being extorted or harassed by one sharer, delays to pay his rent to another, and in this way another sharer becomes a loser."

11. Again, during the recent disturbances in Pubna the same difficulty cropped up as one leading to much agrarian discord. The village in which the feeling was most bitter, and most violence was committed, was one in which a dispute existed between the shareholders. One of them had sub-let his share to a man who was opposed by the others, and the acts of violence which occurred were supposed to have been fomented by the discordant shareholders.

12. In September 1872 a petition was presented to the Governor-General in Council by certain ryots of Hijlee in the Midnapore district, containing the following complaint among others:—

"Each zemindar collects revenue from each ryot, according to his own share of the district, and your Excellency's petitioners are therefore subject to constant visitations from their peons, and the consequent annoyances and oppression. They are also subject to pay illegal cesses, which it is customary with zemindars to exact from ryots, and your Excellency can therefore imagine the hardships under which your Excellency's petitioners are laboring;" and they prayed that, as a remedy for these hardships, orders might be given for the partition of the district among the zemindars according to their respective shares, or else that it should be placed "under khas management or Izaradars appointed by Government," which would remove the "intolerable grievances" under which the petitioners were laboring. In reporting on this petition the Commissioner of Burdwan wrote—"The Mujnamootah estate, of which they are residents, is held in six different shares, and each shareholder has in his employ a distinct collecting agency, whose separate visitations for the purpose of collecting the rents is probably a source of annoyance to the ryots, but there is nothing illegal in the proceeding. The prayer of the petitioners for the partition of the estate into different shares is inadmissible, as there is no law to compel the adoption of such a course on the part of the owners."

13. In submitting a report on the petition, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the evil complained of is a "most cruel wrong," and expressed an opinion that legislation should be resorted to, "so as to provide against a number of joint-proprietors in an estate, separately and individually harassing the tenants for their dues." The Governor-General in Council fully approved of the views thus expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in submitting this report, and His Excellency in Council has directed that, before legislating on the subject, "the necessity of remedying the evil complained of may be pointed out to the heads of the zemindari interest, and their opinion asked as to the measures which will secure the object, with the least disturbance of the rights of the several shareholders on a joint estate."

14. That the Government is thoroughly justified in insisting on the appointment of representatives of the shareholders, if that course should appear to be for the benefit of the community at large, is evident from the fact that a provision requiring them to do this was among the fundamental provisions of the permanent settlement. The original law on the subject is transcribed in paragraph 2 of this resolution. It may be added that a provision of this kind has been carried into full effect, and is now in universal use in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and

Punjab, where without it society would fall to pieces. The effect of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law of inheritance, and other causes are such that there are very few estates held by single owners either in Bengal or in other provinces. At the same time it must be admitted that, as things are now situated in Bengal, there are considerable difficulties in the way. This was felt as early as 1805, when, at the instance of many landholders, the provision above quoted was repealed.

15. Looking at the relations which so often exist between co-parceners in Bengal, it is to be expected that it may often be found difficult for them to agree in selecting one of their number or any common agent to deal with their tenants on behalf of all. The preamble to Regulation XVII of 1805, which regulation repealed the rules of the settlement law requiring the appointment of a joint manager, sets forth "the reluctance manifested generally by the proprietors to elect a manager under those rules;" but in the correspondence which led to the passing of the repealing regulation, the question is viewed from the zemindars' side only,—its bearing on the tenants is not even alluded to.

It is only necessary now to say that, on a full consideration of the question, the Governor-General in Council, as well as the Government of Bengal, has been convinced that justice is not done to all classes under the present system, and that a remedy must be devised. It remains to devise the best form of remedy.

16. It is to be observed that the appointment of a joint manager to represent all interests is by no means a new or unusual thing even in these provinces. In Burdwan it is reported that in many joint estates or talooks "there is a common agent or gomastah who makes the collections for all the co-parceners, and pays to each his share of the rent, although in large estates or talooks having several shareholders each of them employs a separate naib or agent, and the ryots have to pay rents to the several agents." In Dinagepore, where there is no dispute, the ryots "generally pay in lump sums to the putwarie of the village, whose business is to apportion the amount to the shareholders."

In Maldah and Pubna the proprietors of small estates generally employ a joint collecting establishment, although it is not so in large estates. In the districts of Behar, the cases in which the ryot has to pay separately to several proprietors are not so common as in Bengal. Although small estates are owned jointly by numerous co-parceners, some arrangement is generally made by which the ryot has to deal with one person only; sometimes he pays in a lump sum to the putwarie, who distributes the collections to the shareholders; sometimes to a joint tehsildar. In some villages of Gya, as all of the numerous co-proprietors are related to each other, they appoint one from amongst themselves, to collect "from the tenants." In the Bhaugulpore Division one shareholder sometimes manages for all.

17. It may then be said that (except on large estates) so long as the co-parceners are at one, it is generally found convenient for all parties that the ryots should pay their rents to one representative of the proprietors, and some arrangement is often made accordingly. Indeed, the inconvenience of collecting their fractional shares of rent from joint ryots is so much felt by proprietors, that it is not an uncommon thing for them to make an amicable division of the ryots of their estate, so that each proprietor shall collect the whole amount of rent payable by a certain number of the ryots of the estate.

The cases in which the evils of separate collection of fractional shares of rent are most felt may be said to be—

- I. Those in which disputes have arisen among the co-parceners; and
- II. Those of large estates or tenures, some of the proprietors of which are presumably men with considerable local power and influence.

Whatever may be the causes which operate to prevent these larger shareholders from adopting the course of appointing joint agents, which is found convenient by smaller landlords, it is evident that both in all cases of disputes

and in the case of large shareholders who collect separately, the ryots suffer, and in neither case are they in any degree to blame. In the latter case the petty shareholders, if any, probably suffer also, without any fault of their own.

18. It is for the protection of the interests of these weaker parties that interference is called for; and such interference should be limited to the cases in which it is really necessary. The necessary protection might best be given perhaps in the shape of a law, similar to the original law of 1793, giving authority to the district officer, upon application made by the tenants of any estate, or otherwise, when he finds such a measure necessary for the peace of the district and the due protection of the tenures, to call upon all persons (whatever may be the degree of their tenures) who are entitled to collect fractional shares of rent direct from the cultivating ryots, to appoint one of their own number to represent the whole body in their dealings with the ryots; or to appoint a joint agent for that purpose. In case of default to nominate jointly, it seems unavoidable to vest the powers of appointing a manager with the Collector. The power would only be used where it might be necessary from the circumstances of the estate, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the very knowledge that it lay in the hand of the Collectors would often go far to check those abuses of private management which have led to the present discussion.

It will be a question whether, in order to meet such cases as those of the talookdar in Cooch Behar, which is given above, the proposed authority should not be extended somewhat higher, the Collector being empowered to call on the holders of superior tenures to nominate a joint agent to deal with the proprietors of subordinate tenures.

19. In connection with this subject, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor possible that if the system of appointing joint managers were more generally adopted many of those undoubted cases of hardship might be avoided in which estates are brought to sale for arrears of revenue, caused by the default of one out of several shareholders. In some cases doubtless such defaults are intentionally committed, in order to allow the estate to be brought to sale for the purposes of the defaulting party; in other instances, the default occurs through some *bonâ fide* misunderstanding or mistake, which would be remedied if the Collector could only communicate specially with all the parties concerned. But as things now stand it would not be possible to require the Collector by law to make such special communications in every case of default; for it would often be practically impossible for him to find out who all the actual joint-proprietors are, many of their interests being represented in his registers by the names of persons who have been long dead, or who have alienated their shares.

Where there is a joint manager representing all, no such difficulties could occur, and it might be a matter for consideration whether the severity of the present sale laws could be relaxed.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor now desires, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, to invite the views of the representatives of the landed interest, "as to the measures which will secure the object, with the least disturbance of the rights of the several shareholders on a joint estate," and which would generally be open to the least objection; and he accordingly directs that copies of this Resolution be sent to the various societies in Calcutta and elsewhere, which are accustomed to promote the interests of landholders and others connected with the land, and that it be translated, and copies in English and vernacular be sent to the local officers for distribution to intelligent persons among the zemindars, sub-holders, and ryots. Also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette*, and that suggestions on the question be invited.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and to the British Indian Association, for an expression of their views on the subject, and to all Commissioners for distribution as directed.

Also, ordered that the Resolution be translated into the vernaculars, and published in the vernacular *Gazettes*.

ANNUAL REPORTS — CHITTAGONG.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1873.

1. **RESOLUTION.**—The Lieutenant-Governor has read the Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, No. 438, dated 22nd July 1873, for the year 1872-73, and is pleased to record the following orders and observations upon it.

2. The report, taken as a whole, is interesting and instructive. His Honor could however have wished that the minute details of departmental subjects, such as medical institutions and roads, had been reserved for the departmental reports, a general broad view only being taken of these subjects in the general report. The Lieutenant-Governor would also have preferred that the Commissioner had reviewed his administration collectively, and not so much district by district. As a rule, His Honor considers that it would be better to submit a general review of the division with apposite quotations only when necessary, and to subjoin separately in an appendix reports or extracts from the district and sub-divisional reports selected for their excellence, importance, or illustrativeness.

3. *Tour (Paras. 6 to 22).*—The Commissioner's account of the sub-division and station of Brahmunbariah is satisfactory. His Honor observes with pleasure the commendation awarded to the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, for the general state of efficiency that everything under his care appeared to be in.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Police has been drawn to the Commissioner's account of the lamentable condition of the police buildings in the district of Tipperah.

4. *Weather and Crops (Paras. 23 to 39).*—In spite of some unfavorable symptoms, the Lieutenant-Governor notes that the general outturn of the harvest was good. Mr. King, the Magistrate of Noacolly, has submitted a detailed and interesting description of the crops of that district.

5. *Public Health (Paras. 40 to 63).*—Three areas in the district of Chittagong have been selected for special mortuary registration with an aggregate population of 55,378. The deaths for the last quarter of the official year under report, which is also the first quarter of special registration, amounted to 344, giving a death-rate of 6.21 per 1,000 for the quarter, or 24.84 per 1,000 for the whole year. This special registration evinces therefore a great improvement already over the returns submitted for the whole district, which only report a mortality of 14 per 1,000 during the year.

The Magistrate takes 30 per 1,000 to be a fair death-rate for India; but the Lieutenant-Governor doubts if he has any data for this assumption.

The Commissioner's observations upon the moral effect of deputing native doctors into the interior during seasons of epidemic have been communicated to the Medical Department for consideration. Mr. Hankey summarizes the health of his division as "good as usual in Tipperah; bad as usual in Chittagong; average in Noacolly." The Commissioner insists upon the supreme unhealthiness of Chittagong in the strongest language; and certain it is that three civilians were sent away from that district last year, invalided—two for England, while the third was permitted to try the effects of the hills.

6. *Material Condition of the People (Paras. 64 to 72).*—The material condition of the people may be said to have been prosperous. The residents of Chittagong are mostly agriculturists; and even day-laborers, domestic servants, &c., have their patch of land which is cultivated by themselves or their families. That they are well off is manifested by their independence, and the fact that it is sometimes difficult to get laborers even at a fair rate of wages.

From Noacolly the Magistrate reports that the condition of the people has certainly improved of late years. The introduction of English piece-goods

has made the price of their clothes cheaper, and they are now better able to pay for them. The houses which used to be built of straw, bamboos, and reed on low marshy land, are now constructed on well-raised lands, and of better and more durable materials. The number of utensils in domestic use is much larger than formerly, and there is much more comfort. The cost of living has increased, but the people are better off. Nearly every one has an acre or so of land in cultivation.

The fondness of the people of this division for litigation is described as proverbial. The general diffusion, however, of small properties, in so complicated a form as obtains in Chittagong, without any record of rights, necessarily involves much litigation, and the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether, taking this circumstance and the very large population of a Bengal district into consideration, the number of lawsuits after all is so excessive. Still the general result no doubt is that when a man once takes to litigation he carries it to excess, and the taste spreads. The Magistrate of Tipperah reports that a young Mahomedan is as proud of his first successful case as the English youth who has won in a great boat-race, or scored one hundred runs in a university cricket match. They are said to be as bad as the Mahomedans quoted in Mr. Westland's account of Jessore, who, instead of speaking of 11 or 12 A.M., would say the "hour for making complaints," and so on. His Honor, however, does not see reason to believe that the Mahomedans are worse in this respect than other people.

7. *Prices of Food and Labor (Paras. 77 to 85).*—The Lieutenant-Governor would ask if it is really the case, as the Magistrate of Chittagong reports, that a coolie's wages are 4 to 5 annas for a day's work of only six hours. It can hardly be that a day's work is so brief.

The statement showing the comparative prices of agricultural produce and of provisions in Tipperah is valuable, as showing that the price of food has not materially increased in the last ten years; while labor, on the other hand, brings far better wages. The Lieutenant-Governor would however wish for further information regarding the statement that fish have increased steadily in price since 1860. He would like to know if this is solely due to more money and greater demand, or whether anything has happened to the fish. He observes that it is stated that daily wages have more than doubled in the last twenty years.

It is the practice in Tipperah for landowners to reserve a home farm for their own necessities, for which they supply seed and ploughs; while the cultivation and labor are effected by a burgadar ryot, who receives a share of the crop for his pains. The Commissioner does not accept Mr. Park's view that the burgadar should be described as a laborer; but the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that his condition seems to approximate to that of a comparative laborer paid by a share of the profits. Written agreements are, it appears, rarely taken, and the practice is simply for the burgadar to pluck a piece of grass by the roots and take an oath over it. The contract is then complete. It is said to be largely owing to this system of cultivation that scarcity of the one great necessary of life is unknown in Tipperah, and the people do not lack food, whatever their conditions may be in other respects.

8. *Manufacture and Mines (Paras. 86 to 123).*—The Lieutenant-Governor would wish further inquiry to be made into the existence of coal in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, alluded to by Mr. Nuthall of the Khedda Department.

The principal export from Chittagong is rice, of which 2,823,355 maunds, equal to 103,711 tons, were exported by sea last season, against 154,809 maunds in the previous year. The bulk of this rice comes from Tipperah, Noacolly, and the island of Dukhin Shahbazpore. Ghee is said to be exported in considerable quantity from Chittagong to Calcutta. Jute goes entirely to Dacca and Naraingunge *en route* for Calcutta. It is remarked by the Commissioner that the success attained by the ryots of Bodakhal, the richest pergunnah in the Tipperah district, in the production of this staple, excited the emulation of the neighbouring cultivators, and they sacrificed the rice crop to a certain extent in order to cultivate the new staple.

The subject of improving the local communications of Chittagong by water is at present under consideration by Government in the Department of Public Works.

9. *State of Public Feeling (Para. 133).*—In Tipperah the rent question is reported to be the most important subject on which public feeling is stirred. The Lieutenant-Governor has been glad to learn from a special report which has been furnished, and also orally from Mr. Hankey, that in no part of the Chittagong Division have there been rent riots, or indeed any exhibition of public feeling such as might cause anxiety. It is clear, however, that the rent law litigation has much increased of late, and there seems to be undoubtedly some bad feeling between landlord and tenant in the Tipperah district.

Public Press (Para. 134).—There are, it appears, no native newspapers in any of the districts of this division, and outside the administrative centres there are stated to be hardly any newspaper readers. The people generally are indeed said by the Hindoo Deputy Magistrate of Brahmumbariah to suppose that everything in a newspaper is invariably false—a curious contrast, as Mr. Hankey remarks, to the popular idea in England among the lower orders, where “I know it is true because I saw it in print” is a common expression.

10. *Administrative Changes (Paras. 135 to 161).*—The Magistrate of Tipperah reports that the administrative change *par excellence* is the centralization of authority in all departments in the Magistrate-Collector; that the objection to it is that it tries that officer rather severely; and that the district officer is now responsible for the departments of police, jails, education, in addition to his former *ex officio* charges. In public works the Magistrate has not only secured an efficient adviser and executive officer, but he is freed from the minute details of road work administration. The Magistrate's absolute control over the police seems now so obviously necessary, that it may be wondered that the contrary arrangement was in force so long. The Magistrate's control over the jail, though not so absolute, is at least of service in preventing the discreditable squabbles that used to arise between the Police and Jail Departments on a prisoner escaping. It is possible also that the first experiments at primary education could not have been so rapidly introduced by any other system than that now adopted.

The Lieutenant-Governor will not take any action on the Commissioner's observation, that the placing of the district roads in charge of an Executive Engineer at Comillah may have a disadvantage in loss of promptitude, until the present system shall have had a full trial. He must however remark that if delays or miscarriages occur, the remedy is in the Magistrate's own hands, as he is the recognized superior of the Executive Engineer in respect of local works.

Mr. Hankey's remarks on the control exercised by official visitors in their jail inspection have been transferred to the Judicial Department of this Government for disposal.

State of Schools (Paras. 217 to 221).—The establishment of primary schools in the division has been carried out with complete co-operation on the part of the people. The thirst for education, which is universally found to exist, is described as stupendous. So far from the Magistrates finding any difficulty in establishing patshalas to the extent of the allotted funds, they could easily have spent more. The Commissioner however remarks that he is not so certain that this desire for education is altogether a healthy symptom. He would be a sanguine man, says Mr. Hankey, who ventured to think it was engendered solely by a craving for knowledge' sake, and that education was not regarded simply and solely as a means to an end, the goal not being knowledge, but an income. After all, the Chittagong people are not the only people in the world who look to education as the road to an income.

No muktabas have as yet taken patshala grants in the sudder sub-division of Chittagong, and only five in the sub-division of Cox's Bazar; but Mr. Clay says that a tolerable number of the pupils in the ordinary patshalas are Mahomedans, and justly remarks that so long as we can induce these to attend our primary schools, it matters little whether they are called patshalas or muktabas.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that Mr. Harvey, the Manager of the Paikparah Raj, has established schools upon the Paikparah estates in Noacolly.